



State of Illinois
Illinois Emergency Management Agency

Illinois Terrorism Task Force

2014 Annual Report



Submitted to the Office of the Governor
March 1, 2015

March 1, 2015

The Honorable Bruce Rauner
Governor
State of Illinois

Dear Governor Rauner,

In 1999, following the receipt of federal Nunn-Lugar-Domenici weapons of mass destruction preparedness funding, a group of eight state and local public safety leaders, representing emergency management, fire, emergency medical services, law enforcement, public works, public health, and volunteer organizations, met in Springfield to discuss how first responders could integrate their activities to protect the health and safety of Illinois' citizens from acts of terrorism. This was a monumental accomplishment for those in the public safety community because nationally these disciplines don't normally achieve full integration of preparedness efforts prior to an emergency or disaster. The outcome of this multi-discipline, multi-jurisdictional alliance was the development of a shared vision for preparedness that would soon serve as a national best practice for public safety collaboration and coordination. Little did they know the establishment of this collaborative effort would produce a disaster response infrastructure within the state of Illinois that has been successfully utilized countless times by the Illinois public safety community, saving lives and protecting property for more than 15 years.

Since 1999, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has grown to over 60 organizations, representing all state and local public safety disciplines, public health and medical, the city of Chicago and all municipalities with a population over 100,000, the private sector, schools and campuses, volunteer agencies, and elected officials. Although many of the original members from these organizations have changed, the commitment to a single homeland security mission, Vision 2020, has endured and thrived. The impact of this collaborative effort has had a profound impact on public safety statewide. Following are some of the key statewide preparedness accomplishments that are a direct result of the shared vision of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force:

1. Development of one of the country's first law enforcement intelligence collection, analysis and distribution centers, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center;
2. Implementation of a statewide interoperable radio platform, STARCOM21, to ensure all public safety can communicate with each other during a disaster;
3. Completion of statewide mutual aid systems supporting fire (Mutual Aid Box Alarm System), law enforcement (Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System), public works (Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network), and emergency management (Emergency Management Mutual Aid System) to ensure all communities, regardless of size, have access to extensive response assets when local resources are overwhelmed;



4. Development of a highly trained and equipped interoperable urban search and rescue team, Task Force 1, and over 70 technical rescue and hazardous materials response teams capable of providing immediate disaster response in less than 90 minutes anywhere in the state;
5. Establishment of multi-jurisdictional law enforcement special weapons and tactics teams and mobile field forces capable of providing communities throughout Illinois with highly trained and equipped security and response personnel to enhance local and regional crisis response activities;
6. Development of training programs and facilities that substantially provide both individuals and teams with the cognitive and hands-on skills required for local, regional, statewide and even national response to major and catastrophic incidents involving human and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive threats; and
7. Development of the state's disaster preparedness website, Ready Illinois, to provide citizens with comprehensive information on steps to take before emergencies happen, what to do once a disaster has occurred, and tips for recovery after an event. During a disaster, the website's emergency information feature allows for real-time updates to the public, including road closure and shelter information.

Although the origin of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force was to better prepare the state of Illinois for acts of domestic terrorism, the group has evolved over the decades to be a foundation for all-hazard homeland security preparedness, whether natural or man-caused, guiding statewide prevention, protection, response, and recovery missions in support of the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy. No other state boasts such a diverse and comprehensive homeland security advisory forum to achieve a single vision for preparedness. Universally, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force is regarded by first responders in Illinois as the foundation for public safety preparedness and pillar of excellence in homeland security.

In 2015, it is critically important for the Illinois Terrorism Task Force to continue to guide programs and initiatives to prepare the state's public safety community to address ongoing risks and hazards of terrorism and natural disasters and emerging threats that have become the fabric of our society, such as acts of cyber terrorism, school and campus security, and extreme violence plaguing our communities. The foundation has been established, the course of a shared vision has been set, and the responsibility is immense—the health and safety of all citizens of the great state of Illinois. On behalf of the membership of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, I'm honored to provide you this annual report.

Respectfully,



Donald G. Kauerauf, Chair
Illinois Terrorism Task Force

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Overview of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) was formalized by a State of Illinois Executive Order in May 2000 and established as a permanent entity by a 2003 Executive Order. The ITTF serves as an advisory body to the Governor and provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol, and procedures. The ITTF also serves as the state homeland security strategic planning and policy body for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security grant programs. Administrative support to the ITTF is provided through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

The ITTF is made up of the following committees: Communications and Technology, Community Resilience, Crisis Response and Prevention, Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security, Emergency Management, Fire Mutual Aid, Information Technology, Law Enforcement Mutual Aid, Public Health and Medical Services, Training, and Urban Area. The task force represents more than 60 agencies, including federal, state, local, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, and meets six times a year.

In December 2013 the ITTF membership unanimously approved an updated charter and bylaws. The ITTF Charter outlines the homeland security advisory body's mission, authority and responsibilities, membership, governance, and meetings. The ITTF Bylaws document includes the group's background, requirements for membership, committee structure, meeting procedures, and the administration of federal preparedness funds. Both documents are reviewed on a regular basis and updated as needed.

The task force establishes and maintains long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and major events and facilitates collaboration among federal, state, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public to achieve and sustain risk-based target levels of capability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from incidents and minimize the impact on lives, property, and the economy. Annually, the ITTF publishes a report to the Governor outlining key homeland security accomplishments and future initiatives. Prior years' reports can be downloaded from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency website (<http://www.illinois.gov/iema/ITTF/Pages/Publications.aspx>).

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

NUMBER 17 (2003)

EXECUTIVE ORDER CREATING A TERRORISM TASK FORCE

WHEREAS, the threat of terrorist attacks in the United States is real, as witnessed by the events of September 11, 2001; and

WHEREAS, the centralized coordination and communication among various entities at the State, regional and local levels is essential for the prevention of terrorism; and

WHEREAS, domestic preparedness to respond to terrorist attacks is a priority of the highest magnitude for federal, state and local governments; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has established a working partnership among public and private stakeholders from all disciplines and regions of the State, to facilitate the coordination of resources and the communication of information essential to combat terrorist threats; and

WHEREAS, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force has proven to be an effective entity in developing and implementing the domestic preparedness strategy of the State of Illinois.

THEREFORE, I hereby order the following:

Executive Order 2000-10 is hereby revoked, and the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce is hereby established as a permanent body, vested with the powers and duties described herein.

I. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ILLINOIS TERRORISM TASKFORCE

- A. I hereby establish the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce as an advisory body, reporting directly to the Governor and to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety.
- B. The current members of the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce are hereby reappointed. Additional members of the Illinois Terrorism Taskforce may be appointed with the nomination of the Chair and the approval of the Governor.
- C. Members of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall serve without pay, but may receive travel and lodging reimbursement as permitted by applicable state or federal guidelines.
- D. The Governor shall appoint a Chair to serve as the administrator of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force. The Chair shall report to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety on all activities of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force. The Chair shall also serve as a policy advisor to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety on matters related to Homeland Security.

II. POWERS & DUTIES OF THE ILLINOIS TERRORISM TASKFORCE

- A. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force, as an advisory body to the Governor and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety, shall develop and recommend to the Governor the State's domestic terrorism preparedness strategy.
- B. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop policies related to the appropriate training of local, regional and State officials to respond to terrorist incidents involving conventional, chemical, biological and/or nuclear weapons.
- C. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall oversee the weapons of mass destruction teams, which the Governor may deploy in the event of a terrorist attack to assist local responders and to coordinate the provision of additional State resources. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop appropriate protocol, staffing, training and equipment guidelines for the weapons of mass destruction teams.
- D. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall seek appropriate input from federal agencies, including but not limited to: the United States Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and the United States Department of Homeland Security.
- E. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall recommend to the Governor any changes in Illinois state statutes, administrative regulations, or in the Illinois Emergency Operations Plan, that, in its view, may be necessary to accomplish its established objectives.
- F. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall advise the Illinois Emergency Management Agency on issues related to the application for and use of all appropriate federal funding that relates to combating terrorism.
- G. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall develop further recommendations to combat terrorism in Illinois and shall present such recommendations to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Public Safety.
- H. The Chair of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force shall submit an annual report to the Governor by March 1st of each year. The report shall detail the activities, accomplishments and recommendations of the Task Force in the preceding year.

III. SAVINGS CLAUSE

Nothing in this Executive Order shall be construed to contravene any state or federal law.

IV. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Executive Order or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, this invalidity does not affect any other provision or application of this Executive Order which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application. To achieve this purpose, the provisions of this Executive Order are declared to be severable.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force

Annual Report Executive Summary

What we do...

Originated in 1999 and formalized by Governor's Executive Order, the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) serves as the state's homeland security advisory body to the Governor, the Governor's Homeland Security Advisor, and the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). The ITTF provides recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol, and procedures. Through a diverse partnership of local, state and federal government representatives, as well as private and non-governmental organizations, the ITTF focuses on establishing and maintaining short- and long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and all hazards, including technological, chemical, man-made and natural disasters, and major events. The ITTF also serves as the senior advisory committee in Illinois for oversight of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) preparedness funds.

Who we are...

The more than 60 members of the ITTF represent state, urban area and local government, schools and campuses, the private sector, and nongovernmental entities. Numerous advisory members represent federal government, academia, and the private sector. The ITTF strives to achieve a "whole community" approach to preparedness through the inclusion of intrastate and interstate partners, with balanced representation among entities with operational responsibilities for prevention, protection, mitigation, response, and recovery activities within the state.

Our mission...

In 2013, the ITTF membership approved a new homeland security strategy and associated key performance measures. Through approval of the strategy and key performance measures, the ITTF established a consistent, statewide plan for the state of Illinois to conduct preparedness activities that support the goals and objectives of Illinois' Vision 2020 Summit and desired outcomes associated with FEMA's core capabilities identified through the Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) and similar assessments of statewide threats and vulnerabilities. The approved Illinois Homeland Security Strategy serves as the basis for the ongoing development and implementation of the ITTF's preparedness policies and programmatic activities.

Key accomplishments in 2014...

The ITTF conducted full membership meetings in January, March, April, July, September, and December. In February and May, the ITTF Chair convened meetings of the ITTF committees and workgroups to coordinate homeland security programmatic and budgetary recommendations for the full membership. In August, IEMA staff conducted a grants management workshop to assist grantees in the successful implementation of their grant-funded activities, reporting and post-award compliance. The majority of the ITTF meetings were held in Springfield, Ill., with video-conference access from the DuPage County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management in Wheaton, Ill. The minutes from all of the ITTF meetings conducted in 2014 are publicly available on the Ready.Illinois.gov web site.

In 2014, the membership of the ITTF implemented a new grants management strategy for the execution of federal preparedness funds. Instead of continuing the practice of issuing agreements that overlapped as a result of redundant implementation timeframes allowed by federal preparedness awards, the ITTF instituted an annualized performance period in order to get a more accurate account of true program costs. Now, all federal preparedness funds are budgeted on an April to March performance period. The effort has resulted in more efficient use of federal preparedness funds and a reduction in project management and administration costs.

The ITTF again completed the comprehensive Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment to determine Illinois' prevention, protection, response, and recovery capability gaps. This four-step common risk assessment process builds upon the whole community approach to understanding state's risks and estimating capability requirements. The THIRA process helps the ITTF and stakeholders map risks to the federal core capabilities, determining key desired outcomes for preparedness, understanding capability targets, and identifying resources required to achieve those targets. The outputs of this process inform a variety of emergency management efforts, including emergency operations planning, mutual aid agreements, and hazard mitigation planning.

Other key organizational activities of the ITTF in 2014 included the following:

- Developed and approved the State of Illinois FFY 2014 Investment Justifications for the Homeland Security Grant Program.
- Developed and approved the State of Illinois Capital Replacement Funding Project for FFY 2011 and 2012 federal preparedness funds.
- Established a multi-disciplinary Conference Workgroup to review the content, logistics, and administration of all conferences and workshops funded with federal homeland security funds. This group will provide the membership with a recommendation on a coordinated and cost-efficient approach to providing preparedness information sharing, training and education.
- Established a multi-disciplinary Learning Management System Workgroup to study the most effective and efficient way to present, consolidate, and track public safety training among the disciplines. The goal of the group is to present to the ITTF membership a roadmap for the integration and sharing of homeland security training and education.

Important programmatic accomplishments in 2014 included:

Capstone 14 Regional Earthquake Exercise

In support of Presidential Policy Directive 8, and under the direction of the Central United States Earthquake Consortium Board, the consortium developed the Capstone 14 exercise. Capstone 14 was a three-year, multi-state effort made up of planning and preparedness activities that culminated in a large-scale, multi-state earthquake exercise in June 2014. The exercise was designed to strengthen partnerships between local, state, and federal governments, while also engaging public and private sector entities in planning response and recovery from a major earthquake within the New Madrid Seismic Zone (NMSZ). Capstone 14 built upon lessons learned during the NMSZ Catastrophic Planning Project and National Level Exercise 2011 (NLE-11). Through the participation of the public safety community, Illinois was able to test improvements made to the state's plans since NLE-11, improve regional response to the NMSZ threat through collaborative solutions, form stronger partnerships and relationships at the regional and national levels, solve real-world problems, and extend the national dialogue, specifically in the private sector and in regard to information-sharing capabilities.

Illinois School and Campus Security Grant Program

Illinois issued grant awards totaling \$25 million to enhance security at 448 public elementary and secondary school districts, community colleges and state universities in Illinois. The grants will support 1,312 projects, including reinforced doors, shatter-resistant glass, physical locks and other security measures to enhance safety for students, staff and visitors. More than two dozen subject matter experts—representing state and local emergency management, academia, law enforcement, private security and school security—assisted with criteria development, review and evaluation of applications, which included nearly 2,200 projects.

Designation of First Ready to Respond Campus

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign became the first higher education institution in the state to receive the Ready to Respond Campus designation. UIUC is one of nine campuses in

Illinois that participated in a pilot of the Ready to Respond Campus program, an initiative aimed at enhancing campus safety, preparedness and response efforts. To achieve Ready to Respond Campus status, a college or university must meet criteria addressing hazard identification, risk assessment and/or consequence analysis, operational planning, incident management, training and exercise. In addition, the campus must develop and maintain a violence prevention plan and implement a campus outreach and education campaign.

Behavioral Threat Summit

A behavioral threat assessment summit in November helped employers, school and campus officials, and government agencies develop tools to assess threats or concerning behavior and form behavioral threat assessment teams to help prevent violence. The summit offered four separate training tracks focusing on violence in the workplace, on campuses, in K-12 schools, and in military and governmental facilities. The presentations educated participants on how to identify, investigate and assess situations and intervene to prevent attacks. Each summit track focused on lessons learned from previous real world events and provided guidance for developing threat assessment teams based on the best practices from public safety and other responding individuals and groups.

Individual Preparedness Messages

Alan Kalter, widely known as the “announcer” and for his comedic sketches on “Late Show with David Letterman,” recently recorded two radio spots for Illinois’ statewide preparedness campaign. In 30- and 60-second radio spots, Kalter encourages people to use common sense, especially when planning for disasters. Illinois’ individual preparedness spots also featured Marion Ross of TV’s “Happy Days” fame, TV and radio personality Steve Harvey, the late Larry Lujack and Tommy Edwards (reprising their roles as “Uncle Lar” and Li’l Tommy” from the WGN “Animal Stories” vignettes), as well as TV spots written and/or produced by Illinois high school and college students.

Goals for 2015 and beyond..

Because of strong leadership and the commitment of state and local public safety, Illinois has a resilient homeland security foundation that enables first responders to work collaboratively prior to, during and after a disaster. However, the state of Illinois public safety community can’t afford to be complacent—we must make every effort to improve our ability to protect the health and safety of our citizens. New threats and risks facing our nation and state require public safety to strive to expand our capabilities and maximize our finite resources.

It is critically important for the whole community, which includes state and local public safety, the private sector, volunteer organizations, community leaders, and citizens, to study lessons learned from threat and hazard assessments, exercises, and actual events to improve our ability to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from natural, man-made, and technological disasters that may impact the lives of our citizens.

In 2015, the ITTF will focus its efforts on improving the following core capabilities to prepare for disasters:

- Integrate planning efforts of the whole community to ensure a consistent and collaborative approach to disaster preparedness
- Expand the use of threat and hazard identification to ensure all communities in Illinois understand the nature of risks within their jurisdiction
- Expand intelligence and information sharing between public and private sector organizations and the residents of Illinois to ensure the whole community has the necessary information needed to prepare for disasters

Additional information on Illinois’ homeland security program is available at www.Ready.Illinois.gov.

ITTF: 15 years of leadership

Although the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) became a permanent entity in 2003, its genesis was in 1999, when eight state and local public-safety leaders met in Springfield to discuss domestic preparedness. Now, 15 years later, the ITTF has grown to more than 60 organizations representing state, urban area and local public safety disciplines, public health and medical, private sector, schools and campuses, volunteer organizations, and elected officials—all committed to a single homeland security mission. Widely recognized for its innovative approach to homeland security, the task force's impact on public safety in Illinois over the last decade and a half cannot be overstated.

Much of the ITTF's success can be attributed to critical actions taken early in its history, namely its emphasis on establishing a regional response capability and statewide mutual aid system, as well as a unique, multi-discipline and multi-jurisdictional approach to collaboration. Though the ITTF's original mission was to better prepare the state for acts of domestic terrorism, the focus has evolved into one of homeland security preparedness for all hazards, whether natural or human-caused, guiding statewide prevention, protection, response, and recovery missions. The disaster response infrastructure created through the ITTF has been utilized by the Illinois public safety community countless times over the years, saving lives and protecting property.

Over the past 15 years, the ITTF's diverse and comprehensive composition and focused strategy for preparedness have resulted in the development and implementation of initiatives too numerous to outline here. Following is a summary of some of the ITTF's key accomplishments.

Vision 2020: establishing strategic priorities

The ITTF established a long-term strategic plan early on, refining it shortly after the September 2001 terrorist attacks. In September 2011, acknowledging that the face of homeland security had changed over the past decade and that the state's strategy for ensuring the safety of its residents must evolve to address those changes, the state announced an initiative called Illinois Homeland Security Vision 2020—designed to create a strategy to carry Illinois through 2020 and beyond. Reflecting a “whole community” approach, eight town hall meetings were held to discuss revision of the state's strategy for dealing with current and emerging threats and risk, citizen preparedness, and disaster response and recovery. Participants included law enforcement, fire services, public and private health organizations, emergency management, school officials and educators, public works, private sector, elected officials, non-governmental organizations and private citizens. The common themes that emerged during the meetings became the core elements of an updated homeland security strategy that builds upon the successes of the past decade and addresses the challenges public safety officials face in the future. (Illinois' homeland security strategy can be found on page 64 of this report.)

National recognition

As early as 2002, the ITTF was ranked by homeland security experts among the top three states in the nation in regard to domestic preparedness. In 2004, the ITTF was named the first national winner of the Harvard Kennedy School of Government/Mitretek “Innovation in Homeland Security Award” for development of the State Weapons of Mass Destruction Teams (SWMDTs). The award cited the uniqueness of the SWMDTs: “Illinois is the only state to have developed a response capability to the level of these teams, which are capable of providing complete first response and support to a weapons of mass destruction event, including the removal of a human threat in ‘hot’ or ‘warm’ zones.”

The U.S. Homeland Security Strategy Review Board unanimously approved the ITTF's Homeland Security strategy in December of 2005, making Illinois one of the few states to receive unanimous approval. In a letter confirming the approval, the Director of Preparedness Programs for U.S. Homeland Security commended the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy for its comprehensive

crosswalk of objectives to National Priorities, demonstration of multi-jurisdictional coordination and consideration, and inclusion of an “all-hazards” focus. The following elements of Illinois’ strategy were cited as models for other states: integration of public health and medical response systems, utilization of resource sharing agreements, “train-the-trainer” program for ongoing technical assistance, hospital-to-hospital coordination, the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center, and the ITTF meetings.

The way in which the ITTF conducts business was cited as a national “best practice” in a 2009 programmatic audit conducted by the U.S. Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General, which stated: “Use of a statewide Task Force and mutual aid organizations to plan, execute, and oversee homeland security programs and activities greatly enhanced Illinois’ success.”

Keys to success: cooperation and mutual aid

The ITTF has always maintained an all-hazard approach to preparedness and is continually building upon a strong foundation of established working partnerships among federal, state, and local entities, their private and non-governmental partners, and the general public toward the facilitation and coordination of resources. Jointly, the 11 committees, subcommittees and workgroups of the task force, through the integration of thoughts and actions among subject matter experts, work toward cooperative preparedness, prevention, protection, response and recovery goals and objectives, the standardization of equipment and response protocols, and the sharing of finite resources to continue strengthening Illinois’ ability to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

Because of Illinois’ finite resources, the ITTF recognized the need to provide mutual aid support beyond the traditional jurisdiction-by-jurisdiction agreements. Though mutual aid already existed in the fire service and law enforcement in some portions of the state, the ITTF has developed and strengthened a statewide mutual aid system for fire, law enforcement, emergency management, public health, medical, public works, coroners, veterinarians and the private sector that makes available personnel and equipment to support local, regional and statewide emergencies under a single command structure of the state of Illinois.

Illinois is now recognized as having the most robust mutual aid organization in the nation. This strong system was evident in 2006 during Illinois’ response to Hurricane Katrina, when more than 900 firefighters, 300 law enforcement officers, nearly 20 emergency management professionals and more than 50 medical personnel were sent to assist in the Gulf Coast states. Illinois’ mutual aid system has played a critical role in response to numerous other local, state and national events, such as statewide floods (2011), Harrisburg tornado (2012), Hurricane Sandy (2012), and statewide tornadoes (2013).

New home for state emergency operations

A new, state-of-the-art State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) was dedicated in October 2005, bringing under one roof the State of Illinois Response Center (SIRC), the Statewide Terrorism & Intelligence Center (STIC), the Radiological Emergency Assessment Center (REAC), and the 24-hour IEMA Telecommunications Center. The new SEOC was the result of Illinois earning the second-highest award in the nation from a competitive EOC grant through the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The \$19.5 million project included just a \$3.1 million construction bond match and only \$20,000 in General Revenue funding. The project came in on-budget and on-time, with construction completed in less than a year after groundbreaking.

Ensuring interoperable communications

Enhancing Illinois’ response capability is the ITTF’s focus on interoperable communications. One of the core interoperable communications projects is STARCOM21, a statewide interoperable radio platform linking state government to county and municipal agencies and statewide response teams.

The system allows public safety agencies throughout Illinois to effectively and cost-efficiently communicate with each other during disasters.

In April 2009, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security approved Illinois' first statewide comprehensive plan for ensuring that first responders throughout the state can communicate with each other during emergencies. The Illinois Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan builds on existing statewide public safety communications systems used on a daily basis by local and state first responders and provides interoperable communication among the state's public safety agencies, a key recommendation of the 9/11 Commission.

To ensure communications interoperability at the site of a major disaster, Illinois maintains the ITECS—Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications System. The suites are sophisticated mobile communications packages with multiple systems that are housed around the state and are available to deploy anywhere in Illinois to enhance or replace local emergency response communications following any disaster or incident. Each ITECS contains two laptop computers, a satellite Internet system, radios and repeaters, chargers and backup batteries, a multi-line telephone system, a 50-foot communications tower and a 10,000 watt diesel generator.

Illinois' unified command post vehicles provide another means of facilitating communication and coordination between local, state and federal on-scene response organizations during major disasters. In 2006, 13 regions received these vehicles, which include space for 12 decision makers plus a communications suite with room for four operators. Equipped with satellite, cellular phone and land line telephone capabilities, along with a generator so the post can be set up virtually anywhere, each vehicle contains an interoperable suite of UHF, VHF, and STARCOM21 radio communications equipment and an IWIN computer terminal. The 13 command posts were built to identical specifications to enable them to be used together if needed at a large disaster scene.

Statewide deployable teams

The primary interoperable statewide deployable teams equipped and trained include the multi-jurisdictional law enforcement State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team and almost 80 fire service teams—capable of working in a "hot zone/warm zone" to perform offensive actions in response to a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive (CBRNE), WMD, or other major event and execute various levels of confined space and structural collapse operations/extrications. Illinois also has a highly trained and equipped interoperable urban search and rescue team capable of locating, rescuing, and providing initial medical stabilization of victims trapped in confined spaces; law enforcement teams capable of operating as special response teams in a contaminated environment; mobile field force (MFF) teams specially trained to handle civil disturbances and secure large venues; emergency management teams capable of helping local units of governments manage the response to a disaster; and volunteer medical teams capable of assisting in emergency medical treatment at mass casualty incidents.

In 2006, Illinois began training and equipping law enforcement MFF teams and communications teams. MFF teams provide security at major distribution sites and handle any other significant crowd control problems related to homeland security, and communications teams provide mutual aid and emergency support with regard to dispatching and interoperable communication support during an emergency. In September 2009, 150 mobile field force trained officers were deployed to Pittsburgh, Pa., to assist with crowd control and venue security at the G20 Summit.

Establishing a statewide training strategy

The ITTF established a committee to define, develop and implement a statewide homeland security training strategy for the state of Illinois. One of the original committees of the ITTF, the Training Committee focuses on developing training programs and facilities that can provide both individuals and teams with the cognitive and hands-on skills required for local, regional, statewide and national response to major and catastrophic incidents involving human and CBRNE threats, whether natural or man-caused. Since 2000, under the oversight of the ITTF Training Committee,

Illinois has delivered 42,167 homeland security courses, with an enrollment of 483,581, totaling 4,661,649 student hours.

State Fusion Center: providing critical information links

In the area of prevention, a cooperative effort between the ITTF and Illinois State Police has provided a means to link every major federal, state and local terrorism fusion center and share information with local law enforcement. The Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center became one of the first 24-hour, seven-day-a-week terrorism intelligence fusion centers in the nation when it opened in May 2003. The facility employs both full-time and contractual analysts to coordinate and disseminate intelligence. In November 2005, STIC moved its operations to the newly constructed SEOC, allowing for better communication and accessibility between emergency responders and the law enforcement intelligence community.

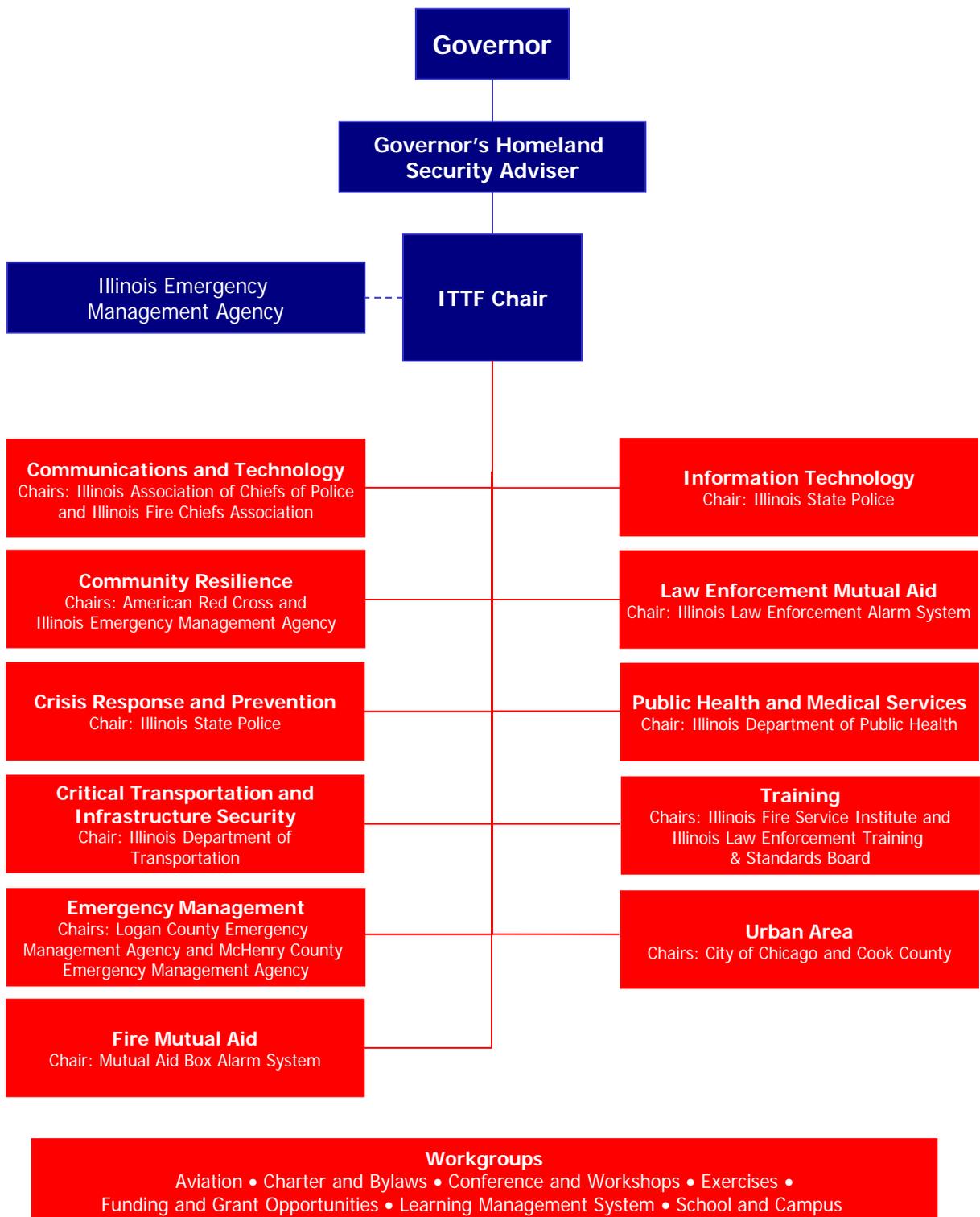
An outreach function of the STIC is the Public Safety STIC, with programs providing mutually collaborative communications, information sharing between the fusion center and public safety partners, and support in the fight against terrorism and criminal activity. Partners receive daily briefs and situation reports, intelligence notes created by the fusion center, access to an information portal, and contact with a dedicated program specialist, as well as opportunities to participate in monthly intelligence briefings and annual meetings to strategize and exchange ideas. Following are the available public safety programs: Infrastructure Security Awareness Program (private sector), Fire Service Intelligence Program, School Safety Information Sharing Program, Emergency Management Information Sharing Program, Public Health Information Sharing Program, and Traffic Intelligence Program (state and local law enforcement in Illinois).

Public information and citizen preparedness

The ITTF supports numerous public information, citizen preparedness and school safety programs, all with the goal of making Illinois residents as prepared as possible for multiple hazards and mitigating the effects of an event. Because school districts, in particular, face an ever-increasing list of potential risks and hazards in their school buildings, such as the multi-faceted impact of the Columbine tragedy and Northern Illinois University shooting, educators must learn to plan for a variety of threats and to respond as a well-trained team. To assist schools in this effort, the ITTF and Illinois State Board of Education collaborated on the development of a school security training initiative titled, "Multi-Hazard Emergency Planning for Illinois Schools." Since August 2005, over 90 percent of public school districts and the majority of non-public school districts have participated in this training, which emphasizes the importance of dynamic and well-practiced school emergency response plans. Other school and campus initiatives include the Illinois School and Campus Security Grant Program, which provided \$25 million to public schools, community colleges and state universities to implement enhanced building security measures, and the Ready to Respond Campus program, recognizing institutions that meet rigorous standards for ensuring the safety of their students, staff and visitors.

A key source of public information is the state's disaster preparedness website, Ready Illinois. Unveiled in 2007, with a mobile version launched in 2013, the website offers comprehensive information on steps to take before emergencies happen, what to do once a disaster has occurred, and tips for recovery after an event. During a disaster, the website's emergency information feature allows for real-time updates to the public, including road closure and shelter information.

Illinois Terrorism Task Force Organizational Chart



Illinois Terrorism Task Force 2014 Membership*

Adams/McDonough Counties
Air One
American Public Works Association
American Red Cross
Archer Daniels Midland Company
Associated Fire Fighters of Illinois
City of Aurora
Cities of Bloomington-Normal
Cities of Champaign-Urbana
City of Chicago
City of Joliet
City of Naperville
City of Peoria
City of Rockford
City of Springfield
Collaborative Healthcare Urgency Group
Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DuPage County Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
Illinois Association of Public Health Administrators
Illinois Association of School Boards
Illinois Board of Higher Education
Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
Illinois Coalition of Community Blood Centers
Illinois College of Emergency Physicians
Illinois Community College Board
Illinois Coroners Association
Illinois Council of Code Administrators
Illinois Department of Agriculture
Illinois Department of Central Management Services
Illinois Department of Corrections
Illinois Department of Human Services
Illinois Department of Military Affairs
Illinois Department of Natural Resources
Illinois Department of Public Health
Illinois Department of Transportation
Illinois Department on Aging
Illinois Emergency Management Agency
Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Illinois Firefighters Association
Illinois Fire Chiefs Association
Illinois Fire Services Association
Illinois Fire Service Institute
Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
Illinois Public Health Association

Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
Illinois Sheriffs' Association
Illinois State Police
Illinois State's Attorneys Association
Lake County Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
Metro East (St. Clair-Madison)
Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
Office of the Illinois State Fire Marshal
Quad Cities (Moline-East Moline-Rock Island)
Regional Superintendents of Schools
Secretary of State Police
University of Illinois Center for Public Safety and Justice
Will County Emergency Management Agency

Advisory Members

Argonne National Laboratory
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Federal Emergency Management Agency-Region V
Governor's Office
Illinois Broadcasters Association
U.S. Army
U.S. Army Reserve (206th Regional Support Group)
U.S. Attorney's Office
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Navy
U.S. Office of the Attorney General
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Transportation Security Administration

*list current as of December 2014

Communications and Technology Committee

Purpose Statement

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Communications and Technology Committee is charged with developing short- and long-range interoperable communications strategies to support the implementation of the Illinois Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan and related policies and procedures. By its actions, the committee will enhance the state's ability to respond to and recover from both man-made and natural disasters. The committee also provides recommendations to the Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee to support an increase in the use of statewide voice, data and video communications systems. The committee provides oversight of the state's strategic technology reserve as well as the coordination and purchase of communications equipment and other technologies by various grantees through the ITTF.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ Continued to support the efforts of the four subcommittees formed in 2013: Strategic Planning and Statewide Interoperability, Strategic Technology Reserve, National Public Safety Broadband, and Alert and Warning.
- ✓ Coordinated with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) on the STARCOM rebanding project, including the redistribution of collected rebanded STARCOM radios.
- ✓ The Strategic Technology Reserve (STR), Unified Command Posts (UCP) and Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) resources supported numerous events across the state, both in emergency and non-emergency modes.
- ✓ The STR also supported multiple training and validation exercises statewide.
- ✓ Worked with the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator in contributing to the Illinois FirstNet Initial Consultation Package.
- ✓ Through the STR Subcommittee, began development of strategies for long-term replacement of STR resources, initiated regular testing of STR assets, and continued to monitor the readiness of STR resources.
- ✓ Held discussions regarding the revision of STR memorandums of agreement to better reflect current use profiles.
- ✓ Maintained representation and participation in the FEMA Region V Regional Emergency Communications Coordination Working Group.
- ✓ Coordinated the procurement of multi-band portable radios and other communications items for ITECS teams.
- ✓ Participated in planning with neighboring states to enhance "cross-border" interoperability.
- ✓ Assisted STR group with application



and expenditure of 9/11 grant funds for UCPs.

- ✓ Continued to validate and confirm the ability of local and state agencies to communicate with each other and with federal agencies through training and exercises.
- ✓ Continued to evaluate the ITTF's technology position as it relates to similarly situated organizations nationwide.
- ✓ Coordinated multiple on-site inventories of ITECS and UCPs with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, ILEAS and the STR Subcommittee.
- ✓ The committee is undergoing a self-evaluation, including examining the status of various members, to determine the need for reorganization.

2015 Initiatives

- Continue committee reorganization.
- Enhance the system for gathering metrics to utilize for better planning.
- Develop visions broader than just voice and data to enhance communications capabilities.
- Coordinate with the Statewide Interoperability Coordinator, especially as it relates to FirstNet.
- Add focus to public alert and warning.
- Survey agencies across the state regarding opinions/status of voice interoperability capabilities.
- Continue the 2014 initiative through the STR Subcommittee to develop long-term replacement plans for the STR resources.
- Investigate the upgrade/enhancements of communications capabilities on the UCPs.
- Maintain and cultivate relationships at the local, state and federal levels so that interoperability continues to grow and communications objectives can continue to be met.



Community Resilience Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Community Resilience Committee is to increase the ability of Illinois communities to proactively prepare for, respond to, and recover from disruptions caused by a disaster or emergency. Achieving this mission requires cooperation between state and local government and non-governmental organizations in the identification and communication of potential hazards so that communities can develop plans for mitigation and citizen preparedness.

The Community Resilience Committee was formed in December 2012 through the merger of three former committees—Elected Officials, Public Information, and Volunteers and Donations/Illinois Citizen Corps Council—and oversees a variety of initiatives previously under the former committees' purview.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ The Public Education Partnership has continued with the Illinois Broadcasters Association (IBA) to focus on individual emergency preparedness. This year, Alan Kalter, widely known as the “announcer” and for his comedic sketches on “Late Show with David Letterman,” recorded two radio spots. Referring to himself as “the voice of reason,” Kalter encouraged people to use common sense, especially when planning for disasters. Kalter’s spots join the long list of previous celebrity-driven campaigns including those with comedian Steve Harvey, actress Marion Ross (“Happy Days”), and emergency disaster planning for pets featuring legendary Chicago radio personalities Larry Lujack and Tommy Edwards.
- ✓ The committee hosted the fifth annual Prairie State Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) Challenge on October 18 at a new location, the Homeland Security Education Center at the College of DuPage in Glen Ellyn. Eleven local teams participated in the event—Addison, Buffalo Grove, Carol Stream, Chicago, Glen Ellyn, Highland Park, Milton Township (DuPage County), Naperville, New Lenox, Northbrook, and South Lake County (Long Grove). The teams had around 30 minutes to complete tasks at eight different stations that tested a variety of response skills, such as the ability to triage, treat, and transport injured people; search and free victims trapped in debris; gather information about disaster sites; and perform preparedness functions. Nearly 90 volunteers participated, serving as evaluators, controllers, and victims.
- ✓ The School and Campus Security Training Program has delivered 55 trainings attended by 2,351 participants from schools and higher education institutions as well as local law enforcement, fire services, and emergency management. 2014 marked the ninth year for the program, which provides preparedness training to increase the ability of schools, colleges and universities to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond and recover from all hazards that may impact them.
- ✓ The second offering of the Behavioral Threat Assessment Summit was conducted on Nov. 5 in Addison for more than 300 attendees. This event featured nationally recognized experts in the field of behavioral threat assessment and showcased best practices and new national standards. The event had four concurrent sessions: K-12 School Threat Assessment, Campus Behavioral Threat Assessment, Workplace Violence Threat Assessment and Prevention, and Military/Government Threat Investigations.
- ✓ In 2013, the Ready to Respond Campus program was developed as part of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency’s (IEMA’s) Ready to Respond initiative. Ready Campus encourages all colleges and universities throughout Illinois to be prepared in case of a man-made or natural disaster. After a pilot period in 2013, the program was opened to all colleges and universities in Illinois in February 2014. During 2014, the University of Illinois Urbana-

Champaign and Richland Community College in Decatur were recognized as the first two recipients of the Ready Campus designation.

2015 Initiatives

- ❑ Continue development of the state's strategic vision for functional needs by adding a local government planning toolkit to the IEMA website as well as unveiling the newly updated *Emergency Preparedness Tips for Those with Functional Needs* guide.
- ❑ Host the sixth annual Prairie State CERT Challenge in October 2015 as well as continue training opportunities.
- ❑ Further develop response functions that involve the Serve Illinois Commission and Illinois Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster relative to volunteers and donations.
- ❑ Continue to administer the Illinois Citizen Corps Program, CERT training, and all associated programs.
- ❑ Continue the Public Education Partnership with the Illinois Broadcasters Association and add a new aspect to the collaboration.
- ❑ Further strengthen planning in the mass care arena and codify the Multi-Agency Resource Center concept within Illinois through IEMA and the American Red Cross.
- ❑ Implement a faith-based partnership program as an addition to Illinois' Ready to Respond effort. The new component will focus on ways for congregations to better prepare their members and increase interaction/cooperation with emergency management professionals.
- ❑ Update the Ready to Respond Community criteria to assist local jurisdictions that wish to receive the designation and further their community preparedness efforts.



Crisis Response and Prevention Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Crisis Response and Prevention Committee is to provide oversight, direction, and planning for all prevention and response efforts in Illinois related to terrorist activity, the use of weapons of mass destruction, and other major incidents. The formation, training, and equipping of both prevention efforts and strategies; the creation of private, local, state, and federal partnerships; and the development of multi-layer response capabilities are among the committee's roles and accomplishments.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ The State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team (SWMDT) trained throughout the year, covering a wide range of skills: command/tactical decision making, deployment, critical response operations, downrange threat analysis/response, downrange sampling, evidence collection/chain of custody, decontamination, explosives identification and response, medical/exposure response, and team integration. This training included clandestine lab identification and decontamination procedures conducted by the Special Weapons and Tactics Teams (SWAT) in conjunction with SWMDT members from the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. SWMDT also continued to operate and train with the Illinois National Guard (ILNG) 5th Civil Support Team (CST).
- ✓ The SWMDT has focused on the replacement of mission-critical equipment. A new surplus SAFE Boat was obtained and has been outfitted to enhance IED and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive (CBRNE) prevention, protection, and response in support of maritime operations. Night vision capability has been upgraded, improving the ability of SWAT to operate and perform reconnaissance during low light. Additional personal protective equipment (PPE) was acquired, including fire resistant garments, chemical suits, CBRNE filter canisters, and eye protection. Security at existing warehouse facilities was enhanced, and failing equipment was replaced with capital project funds. The Operator Controller Units and radio frequencies were upgraded for the Remotec F6A robotics platforms utilized by the Secretary of State Police Hazardous Device Unit (SOS HDU).
- ✓ Illinois State Police (ISP) provided 11 Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Officers (CVEOs) to the SWMDT to work in conjunction with the ILNG CST for down-range sampling in a CBRNE environment and to assist with armed security for human threats.
- ✓ Two CBRNE scenarios were held in compliance with the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) federal training standards. Both exercises were a successful test of multiple objectives and potential response utilizing the many different elements of SWMDT. An after action report was developed along with an improvement plan that identifies future training objectives.
 - On August 6, a tabletop CBRNE training event (Back to Basics) was held in compliance with federal training requirements. The exercise was a success, allowing for the testing of multiple objectives and utilizing a variety of the team's capabilities. An after action report was developed to identify future training objectives: live agent training, incident command training, sampling and monitoring training, continual CBRNE and decontamination training for personnel and equipment, and additional exercises to validate training.
 - In December, the SWMDT successfully completed a full-scale exercise at the Jacksonville Developmental Center in Jacksonville, Ill. Several changes have been made to the SWMDT program, such as the downrange science element being changed to subject matter experts (SMEs) providing information to hazmat trained CVEOs. New personnel have been assigned to many of the work units that make up the SWMDT.

These personnel will gain a functional understanding of the SWMDT program and the work done by the individual units that make up the teams. The following goals were met: callout and response, move to and occupy a forward operating base, and donning and doffing of PPE, which would occur during a real CBRNE event. SWAT, SOS HDU and CST/CVEOs conducted individual downrange activities in a simulated hazardous environment in order to demonstrate their responsibilities to other team members. This allowed SWMDT team members to gain a better understanding of each agency's roles and capabilities.

- ✓ On July 4, ISP SWAT assisted the United States Department of Homeland Security, United States Coast Guard (Marine Safety Detachment, Peoria) with waterborne support for a large Fourth of July festival in Peoria, Ill. Estimated attendance at this event exceeded 200,000 people. ISP SWAT provided a 30-foot Zodiac Hurricane 920 watercraft and operators to quickly react to any weapons/terrorism related incident on the waterway or shorelines near the festival.
- ✓ On Sept. 4 - 8, SWAT/SWMDT officers participated in the Urban Shield exercise, which assessed the Northern California Bay Area UASI region's response capabilities related to multi-discipline planning, policies, procedures, organization, equipment and training. ISP SWMDT members developed and facilitated the evaluation of more than 40 SWAT teams during a CBRNE exercise in which terrorists attempted to steal a radiological source from a medical facility with hostages in a high-threat, high-density urban area.
- ✓ The SOS HDU, along with the ILNG 5th CST, supported the NASCAR race at the Chicagoland Speedway in Joliet, Ill.
- ✓ In October, the Bank of America Marathon was held in Chicago. ISP SWAT personnel were heavily tasked with providing immediate action teams and perimeter security during the race. The SWMDT science element, along with the 5th CST, provided joint hazardous assessment teams operations for CBRNE detection prior to and throughout the event. Members of the Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center (STIC) and the Intelligence Support Unit assisted local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies by providing real-time intelligence to personnel in the field. Intelligence Command personnel were headquartered at the Chicago Police Department's Crime Prevention and Information Center.
- ✓ In November, new ISP SWAT operators and CVEOs, in conjunction with the ILNG CST, completed a week-long hazardous material operations course hosted by the Illinois Fire Service Institute. The course was utilized to certify the new officers and Guard members for the Weapons of Mass Destruction Team.
- ✓ In November 2013, the STIC, in partnership with the Illinois Terrorism Task Force, established a program for sharing information as it relates to emergency management with federal, state, and local agencies who respond to critical incidents and natural disasters. An Emergency Management Intelligence Officer was hired to serve as a point of contact, identify the information needs of the community, and provide situational awareness to STIC and its public safety partners. At the end of 2014, there were 105 vetted members of the program.
- ✓ In September, the Public Health Information Sharing Program was established. The Illinois Department of Public Health assigned an employee to the STIC to serve as a Public Health Intelligence Officer. This individual played a significant role in the STIC during the Ebola crisis by providing situational awareness. As the program develops, the Public Health Intelligence Officer will be identifying the information needs of this diverse and varied community, as well as providing STIC with a much-needed perspective on public health issues.
- ✓ In March, members of STIC, ISP Counterdrug, and Air Operations, as well as ILNG Counterdrug, traveled to California to learn about air interdiction from the United States Customs and Border Patrol's Air and Marine Operations Center (AMOC). Following the visit



with AMOC, STIC and ILNG established a new Air Interdiction Analyst, who is housed at STIC. The analyst constantly monitors the airspace in and around Illinois for suspicious activity and works with ISP Air Operations and other federal, state and local personnel during interdiction efforts when warranted.

- ✓ STIC continued to assist ISP and other law enforcement agencies by providing timely and accurate threat assessments. STIC has provided invaluable information for inappropriate contact and communication threats to public officials, as well as threats to the general public.
- ✓ STIC responded to an estimated 30,000 requests for information from federal, state, and local agencies across the United States.
- ✓ ISP Zone 7 contacted STIC to request assistance regarding a missing child. Information was obtained about a recent acquaintance the girl had made, which allowed STIC to determine a probable destination and route. Intelligence was shared with authorities along the probable route, and members of an out-of-state narcotics task force positioned themselves along the suspected route. A member of the task force located the subject's vehicle, and the missing child was recovered unharmed.
- ✓ STIC and ISP personnel traveled to Boston to assist Massachusetts State Police and the Boston Police Department with intelligence operations during the Boston Marathon. STIC's expertise was requested to assist with the Adobe Homeland Security Information Network Connect Internet platform.

2015 Initiatives

- Given the restructuring of the SWMDT science element, continue training and work towards finalizing standard operating guidelines for each capability of the team.
- Identify key personnel from supporting state agencies to be identified as SMEs to assist the CST and CVEOs with down range analysis, identification and technical support.
- Continue annual WMD training; participate in one tabletop and two full-scale exercises during the 2015 calendar year.
- Create and execute a true validation program for the SWDMT that will assess specific skills and responses for ISP SWAT, SOS HDU, and the science element in order to determine where improvements can and should be made.
- Increase integration with Cook County and Chicago Police intelligence units.
- Manage the threat and inappropriate communications process for the state of Illinois.
- Continue to respond to requests for information from all police agencies through STIC.
- Continue to integrate roles of the newly established Public Health Intelligence Officer and Emergency Management Intelligence Officer into STIC and the state's overall public safety initiatives.

Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee

Purpose Statement

The Critical Transportation and Infrastructure Security Committee, in partnership with private industry, will help maximize the security of Illinois' transportation system for the movement of people and goods by ensuring that transportation professionals have available and utilize the tools, training, and methods jointly considered most effective to protect Illinois citizens and the state's critical transportation and infrastructure, including utilities and public works. Ongoing committee projects include critical infrastructure/key resource planning and assessment, intelligence gathering and distribution, and fostering wide-reaching whole community relationships.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ The Transportation Committee has conducted monthly meetings since its inception in 2002 to fulfill its role in preparing and responding to threats and incidents of terrorism within the state of Illinois' transportation infrastructure.
- ✓ Annually, the committee redefines the goals and initiatives of each of its subcommittees—listed below—to ensure all critical modes of transportation throughout the state are secured.
 - Downstate Mass Transit Security
 - Evacuation Implementation
 - Inland Waterways & Port Security
 - Rail Security
 - Training/Users Outreach
- ✓ Continued implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) training in all Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) districts. More than 3,700 IDOT field personnel have been trained in IS100, IS200, IS300, IS400, IS700 and IS800 courses.
- ✓ Utilization of two mobile Vehicle and Cargo Inspection Systems (VACIS) in conjunction with the Illinois State Police (ISP). The systems are instrumental in providing law enforcement the tools they need to combat terrorism in the state's transportation infrastructure system.
- ✓ Continued coordination with the Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network, a statewide network of public works agencies organized to respond in an emergency situation when a community's or region's resources have been exhausted.
- ✓ Coordinated with railroad representatives on disaster response planning for railways throughout Illinois.
- ✓ Implemented a bridge security project on the I-55/64/70 Poplar Street Complex Bridges.
- ✓ Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) homeland security sonar boats are fully operational on the Ohio and Mississippi River Basins and other navigational waterways in Illinois. IDNR demonstrated the functions of the five boats that are in service for state security initiatives at the Annual Transportation Security Conference in East Peoria in August.
- ✓ Continued installation of communications systems in the IDOT command and communications trailers in each district. The districts have completed extensive work on mobile emergency operations centers that will be used for emergency response field operations.
- ✓ Continued implementation of the Metra Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the Metra Station Stop Evacuation Plan.
- ✓ Coordinated with mass transit agencies to implement security initiatives throughout Illinois.

- ✓ Pace Suburban Bus partnered with the police and fire departments listed below, as well as Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), to provide bus familiarization, SWAT and evacuation exercises.
 - April 7 Milton Township CERT disaster evacuation exercise
 - April 11 Aurora SWAT bus familiarization training
 - June 10 USPS BDS alarm evacuation training, Carol Stream
 - June 12 5th District SWAT bus familiarization training
 - June 20 Lake County Sheriff bus familiarization training
 - July 5 Bridgeview SWAT bus familiarization training
 - July 22 USPS BDS alarm evacuation training, Bedford Park
 - Aug. 19 Tinley Park/South Suburban SWAT bus familiarization training
 - Aug. 21 Milton Township CERT disaster evacuation exercise
 - Sept. 3 Aurora SWAT bus familiarization training
 - Sept. 16 Elgin SWAT bus familiarization training
 - Sept. 16 Romeoville Fire Department bus familiarization training
 - Sept. 24 5th District SWAT bus familiarization training
 - Sept. 25 Joliet SWAT bus familiarization training
 - Oct. 7 Wheeling SWAT/bomb dog training
 - Oct. 28-30 Evanston Fire Department bus familiarization training
 - Nov. 20 Milton Township CERT disaster evacuation training

- ✓ The Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) conducted the following emergency preparedness and interagency training in 2014:
 - Jan. 8 DHS Security Update meeting
 - Jan. 10 Underground Transportation Restoration
 - Jan. 22 CPD and CTA ICS Training
 - Jan. 28 Evacuation of 911 Center
 - Feb. 10 Incident Command with city and county agencies
 - Feb. 20 Regional Catastrophic Planning Team (RCPT) - Regional Evacuation
 - Feb. 28 City of Chicago Emergency Operations Plan
 - March 3 CFD and CPD ICS Midway Airport ICS
 - March 5 Bio Watch 1st 2014 quarterly meeting
 - April 2 DHS Safety and Security
 - April 8 911 and 311 evacuation meeting
 - April 17 Metra, RTA, CTA evacuation plans meeting
 - April 29 Control Plan for 120 Racine evacuation
 - April 30 RTA Triennial
 - May 5 Security SEPP, RTA , CTA, METRA
 - May 9 RCPT planning meeting for large scale evacuation
 - May 13 RTSWG 2nd quarterly meeting
 - May 28 RCPT full-scale exercise
 - June 9 DHS, Fire Life Safety meeting
 - June 10 LEPC planning meeting
 - June 17 Communication and Security Plan meeting
 - June 18 Bio-Watch Indoor Guidance planning meeting
 - July 14 CTA Hosted Fire Life Safety meeting
 - July 26 American ADA meeting with city of Chicago

- Aug. 11 Illinois First project meeting (Radios)
 - Sept. 26 Apollo HD camera system planning meeting
 - Oct. 27 CTA Winter Planning and Tabletop Exercise
 - Oct. 29 Whole Community Conference with Red Cross
 - Oct. 30 Mid-term Planning Conference
 - Nov. 12 OEMC winter weather workshop with city agencies, CCDHS and others
 - Nov. 12 Fire Life Safety meeting with inter-agencies
 - Nov. 12 Ebola preplanning conference, CFD, CPD, CDPH
 - Nov. 14 MABAS planning conference (Ebola)
 - Nov. 20 CTA Winter Tabletop Conference
 - Nov. 21 Ebola Planning meeting
 - Dec. 15 SWAT training with CTA (three days)
 - Dec. 16 SWAT training with CTA
 - Dec. 17 SWAT training with CTA
- ✓ The Chicago Transit Authority has trained the following personnel in NIMS training courses IS 100, 200, 300, 400, 700, 701, 702, 703, 706 and 800:
 - Entry level and first line supervisors—2,232
 - Middle level managers—310
 - Senior level managers—114
 - Chicago Incident Management Team—16
 - Total personnel trained—2,672
 - ✓ The Rural Transit Assistance Center, a unit of the Illinois Institute for Rural Affairs at Western Illinois University, trained 1,938 rural transit drivers and support personnel on passenger safety, emergency procedures, and defensive driving.
 - ✓ The Downstate Public Transportation Workgroup continued implementation of the vulnerability assessment tools to assist downstate urban and rural systems in evaluating their safety and security procedures.
 - ✓ Continued coordinating implementation of the Strategic National Stockpile Distribution Plan with the Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), ISP, Illinois National Guard, Illinois Department of Corrections, Central Management Services and the Illinois Department of Human Resources.
 - ✓ Continued implementation and delivery of the Traffic Incident Management Training Program. Programs were developed and training classes were presented to highway departments, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical personnel, 911 centers and tow/recovery operators. The following personnel were trained this year:
 - Law enforcement - 203
 - Fire department personnel - 727
 - Tow truck personnel - 97
 - EMS personnel - 70
 - IDOT personnel - 125
 - Other officials – 10
 - Total trained - 1,232 (402 more than trained in the previous year)
 - ✓ Participated in the 2014 Transportation Research Board (TRB)/American Association of Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Transportation Hazards and Security Summit and Peer Exchange in San Diego, Calif., in October. This three-day event brought AASHTO and TRB members together for a broad-based forum on emergency management principles and infrastructure protection. Illinois members gained access to current national practices that will help emergency response programs and department staff better prepare for natural and

human-caused disasters. Participation ensured that the state of Illinois will remain a key partner in regional and national responses.

- ✓ A committee member attended the Federal Emergency Management Agency Center for Domestic Preparedness Strategic National Stockpile Preparedness Course in Anniston, Ala., on May 27-31. Candidates for the preparedness courses were selected by their home states' public health and emergency management agencies. The three-day course provided information on how to best plan and prepare for a public health emergency and how to use and manage Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) assets in response to a terrorist attack or natural disaster.
- ✓ Participated in the Capstone 14 catastrophic earthquake full-scale exercise in June and a Central United States Earthquake Consortium (CUSEC) Transportation Task Force Summit in Missouri in April to facilitate transportation coordination between the eight CUSEC states. The Capstone 14 Catastrophic Earthquake National Level Exercise was conducted in June to strengthen partnerships between local, state, and federal government, while engaging public and private sector entities in planning, response and recovery from a catastrophic earthquake in the New Madrid Seismic Zone. This effort included mitigation, preparedness, recovery, and response planning activities that directly support legislation in the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program.
- ✓ Conducted cyber security and IT systems disaster recovery for IDOT in tabletop and round-table discussions.
- ✓ Worked on development and coordination of a Cross Border Check Point Plan for a Foreign Animal Disease Outbreak with the Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) and U.S. Department of Agriculture. In coordination with IDOA developed memoranda of understanding with Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky and Indiana for cross border movements.
- ✓ Conducted the annual Transportation Infrastructure Security Conference in August in East Peoria with transportation committee members and affiliated associations. The conference schedule included the following sessions: November 2013 Tornado Response, American Red Cross Disaster Relief Program, Rail Safety and Security—Bakken Crude Oil Shipments, Cyber Security, and Amber Alert Program. The conference featured presenters from the Transportation Security Administration, IDNR, ISP and IEMA.

2015 Initiatives

- Provide intelligence, resources, traffic management and coordination with IEMA and other state, federal, county and local officials in response to all hazards. IDOT will work with organizations to coordinate planning and response for enactment of traffic management plans if warranted for imposing events.
- Coordinate with the Catastrophic Response Planning Team, city of Chicago, Cook County, state of Wisconsin and the state of Indiana on traffic management and evacuation planning for a catastrophic event.
- Provide liaisons to other Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) committees to coordinate information and resources.
- Provide training for transportation officials for the SNS Distribution Plan.
- Participate in tabletop, functional and full-scale exercise of the SNS Distribution Plan.
- Provide training for transportation officials for radiation safety during utilization of the VACIS in field deployment.
- Host an annual exercise that integrates the missions of local, county, state and federal transportation resources.

- ❑ Develop traffic management plans for catastrophic incidents for Illinois' urban areas using input from the public and private sectors. This initiative will include the following:
 - Implement and continually update, train and exercise evacuation plan for the Chicago Central Business District.
 - Implement and continually update, train and exercise traffic management evacuation plan for the East St. Louis Metro area.
 - Continue to develop and implement evacuation plan for O'Hare International Airport and Midway Airport.
- ❑ Continue implementation of the bridge security program in Illinois.
- ❑ Conduct an ongoing analysis of a broad-based climate change transportation vulnerability assessment identifying weaknesses and probable consequences.
- ❑ Continue camera sharing project with IDOT, city of Chicago, Cook County, ISP and the Illinois Tollway to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the Chicagoland area.
- ❑ Continue camera sharing project with IDOT, city of East St. Louis, city of St. Louis, St. Clair County, Madison County and ISP to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the East St. Louis Metro area.
- ❑ Continue camera sharing project with IDOT, city of Peoria and ISP to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the Peoria area.
- ❑ Continue camera sharing project with IDOT and ISP to share images and information across a system that integrates the latest video technology for response to critical incidents on the expressway system in the LaSalle/Peru area.
- ❑ Utilize communications and surveillance equipment for IDOT-Division of Aeronautics in coordination with ISP communications for use on state aircraft.
- ❑ Continue to implement the Metra Immediate Stop Evacuation Plan and the Metra Station Stop Evacuation Plan, developed by the Metra Police Department in coordination with ISP, Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, ITTF and IDOT.
- ❑ Implement safety and security efforts for downstate public transportation providers through building awareness, promoting linkages with first responders, coordinating training activities, and providing technical assistance.
- ❑ Continue to implement the Inland Waterways and Port Security protection plans for the lakes and navigational waterways in the state of Illinois with homeland security sonar boats that are stationed throughout the state.
- ❑ Focus on areas of common interest within the railroad industry to address all aspects of railroad security.
- ❑ Continue coordination with mass transit partners throughout the state to secure their infrastructure through training, exercising and installation of security equipment.

Emergency Management Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Emergency Management (EM) Committee is to coordinate Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) programs that relate to emergency management preparedness, provide emergency operations center support, and facilitate purchases for units of local government through the Illinois Emergency Services Management Association (IESMA). Through the IESMA Emergency Management Assistance Teams (EMAT), the committee helps ensure that the state of Illinois can respond to any incident within its boundaries to provide for mitigation of the incident, protection of citizens, and coordination of response efforts among other disciplines with response teams.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ Supported the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA's) "whole community" philosophy and mandates. The EM Committee worked with local and regional partners in reviewing and advocating efficient and collaborative processes to ensure the disaster needs of all segments of society are met.
- ✓ Conducted joint meetings and planning with the Private Sector Committee, continuing dialog and coordination to streamline private sector access and ordinance/regulation commonality between jurisdictions.
- ✓ In conjunction with the Private Sector Committee, completed and began distributing a template emergency operations plan annex that gives guidance to local jurisdictions on how to incorporate the private sector in an emergency operations center.
- ✓ Continued to foster efforts dedicated to long-term recovery, initially with the Chicago/Cook County Area Community Organizations Active in Disasters (COAD).
- ✓ Continued to maintain a self-sustaining response capability for IESMA EMAT/Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) teams that deploy within and outside the state.
- ✓ Continued supporting the Emergency Management Communications (EMCOM) role in statewide resource management of Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)-assigned, ITTF-acquired equipment.
- ✓ Conducted joint onsite inspections of Unified Command Posts (UCPs) and Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS).
- ✓ Provided for enhanced State Incident Response Center (SIRC) liaison training to ensure full coverage for extended operations.
- ✓ Continued efforts to support regionalized emergency operations centers (EOCs) or "virtual" expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers.
- ✓ Provided educational opportunities for emergency managers through the annual IESMA conference and assisting with the IEMA conference.
- ✓ Facilitated training for IESMA EMAT to support state and local incident management functions.
- ✓ Supported existing state programs for volunteer management and spontaneous volunteer management and continued to provide assistance and training to local emergency management agencies (EMAs) for local program development.



- ✓ Working with the IEMA director and staff, revised the enhanced accreditation and certification for Illinois Professional Emergency Managers and the Professional Development Series. In addition, gave input on the Emergency Management Performance Grant proposals.
- ✓ In conjunction with the Private Sector Committee and the Community Resiliency Committee, focused on the functional needs population regarding notification, evacuation, and sheltering during planning, response, and recovery.
- ✓ Continued to support research and implementation of incident management software in coordination with the SIRC WebEOC Incident Management Software in Cook County, McHenry County, and Chicago.
- ✓ Completed generator redistribution to 12 geographically and strategically placed host sites throughout the state. Will County was added when Palatine could no longer actively support the program. Currently 66 generators capable of delivering 30, 60, or 100kW are in reserve, ready for deployment at any time. Since the distribution to local EMAs, the generators have been used for nearly 5,000 hours in support of communities in need. The Illinois Department of Transportation and local assets have agreed to assist in delivering the generators to sites when needed.
- ✓ EMCOM deployment/training tracking software installation complete and fully operational.
- ✓ Activated a second mobile coordination center to support EMAT operations in the field.
- ✓ Emergency Management Committee programs and initiatives were utilized by EMAT to support state and local agencies during various disasters and emergencies, as well as training during the IESMA Conference and just prior to the IEMA Conference—a total of more than 4,000 hours of deployment and training.
- ✓ Intensive training was conducted with the Illinois EMAT at the IESMA conference. Additional training was conducted throughout the year prior to and during incident responses.
- ✓ IESMA maintained its National Incident Management System (NIMS) compliance to ensure conformity with Department of Homeland Security requirements and continued working with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System, Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, and IEMA to provide NIMS compliance assistance to local emergency managers.
- ✓ Continued to assist local units of government with the development of spontaneous volunteer management programs, damage assessment teams, and mass care teams through various training and educational opportunities.
- ✓ EMCOM conducted site audits and inventory for all generator host sites and developed maintenance and deployment procedures/guidelines. Also implemented monthly status and exercise reports.

2015 Initiatives

- ❑ Continue to support actions related to FEMA's whole community philosophy and mandates. The committee will work with local and regional partners to review and advocate efficient and collaborative processes to ensure disaster needs of all segments of society are met.
- ❑ Deploy the new private sector emergency operations plan annex to local EMAs and assist with training. Continue dialog and coordination to streamline private sector access and ordinance/regulation commonality between jurisdictions.
- ❑ Heighten the awareness and planning required for long-term recovery, initially with the COAD of Chicago/Cook County area.
- ❑ Maintain a self-sustaining response capability for IESMA EMAT/EMAC teams that deploy within and outside the state.

- ❑ Continue the expansion of the EMCOM role in statewide resource management of IEMA-assigned, ITTF-acquired equipment, adding UCPs and ITECS to the tracking software and systems.
- ❑ Provide for enhanced and increased SIRC liaison training to ensure full coverage for extended operations.
- ❑ In the absence of continued funding for EOC grants, the committee will work to enhance the interoperability and training of the disparate EOCs. Efforts to support regionalized EOCs or “virtual” expansion of existing EOCs and multi-agency coordination centers will continue.
- ❑ Continue to provide educational opportunities for emergency managers through the annual IESMA Conference and assisting with the IEMA Conference.
- ❑ Support existing state programs for volunteer management and spontaneous volunteer management and continue to provide assistance and training to local EMAs for program development.
- ❑ In conjunction with the Private Sector Committee and the Community Resilience Committee, focus on the functional needs population regarding notification, evacuation, and sheltering during planning, response, and recovery.

Fire Mutual Aid Committee

Purpose Statement

The Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) provides emergency rapid response and sustained operations when a jurisdiction or region is stricken by an overwhelming event generated by man-made, technological, or environmental threats. MABAS serves local fire agencies, MABAS divisions, state of Illinois agencies, and Cook County UASI-Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM) by providing a systems-based resource allocation and distribution network of robust traditional and nontraditional fire-EMS-rescue and special operations teams for emergency and sustained response within and outside of the state of Illinois. MABAS will mobilize and deploy a sustained response including fire, emergency medical services, hazardous materials, technical rescue, water rescue, urban search and rescue (US&R), and incident management assistance teams to prevent the loss of life, human suffering and further damage to property.



2014 Key Activities

- ✓ MABAS identified 17 initiatives for 2014 and accomplished all completely or to a measurable degree. Accomplishments and status reports are given regarding 21 notable efforts by MABAS in 2014.
- ✓ In 2013 MABAS placed a number of statewide special operations teams on probation for non-compliant standards associated with fully qualified/certified rostered personnel. At the beginning of 2014, 10 of the 41 statewide hazmat teams were placed on probation, and 14 of the 40 statewide technical rescue teams (TRTs) were placed on probation. Throughout the year, progress was made in returning many of the 24 probationary teams to full, unrestricted statewide status
 - By the end of 2014, there were a total of 39 statewide hazmat teams—one of the teams merged with another, and one of the teams withdrew itself from statewide response status—with 35 on full, response-ready status and four remaining on probationary status.
 - Statewide technical rescue teams also saw corrective action in 2014. A number of actions throughout the year resulted in a total of 37 statewide teams with 13 remaining on probation. Technical rescue team member certification requires 440 hours of training; therefore, gaining qualified, fully certified personnel for response ready status is inherently difficult. Efforts will continue toward full response capability in 2015.
- ✓ MABAS assisted the Illinois National Guard in its “Shared Visions 2014” partnership with representatives from the Israel Ministry of Defense Home Front Command by hosting a one-day event at the MABAS Readiness Center in Wheeling. The day included exchanges of information, demonstrations regarding MABAS statewide response capabilities and initial development of future relationships among all involved.
- ✓ MABAS sponsored four multi-division and US&R Triple “R” exercises and provided Triple “R” training in 51 of MABAS’ 69 divisions. Triple “R” deployment strategies allow rapid resource response through special team combined configurations (hazmat, technical rescue, water rescue and US&R) to deploy up to 42 task force US&R light team configurations simultaneously to multiple geographically separated, large-scale area events, like earthquakes.
- ✓ Administrative validation was conducted for the 15 statewide water/ice rescue and recovery teams. Concurrently, 11 multi-divisional field exercises were conducted involving all 15 of the statewide water rescue teams as a baseline capability measure and deficiency GAP identifier.

- ✓ MABAS issued 655 Tier 2 credentials in 2014, bringing the total number of Tier 2 credentials issued to MABAS personnel to 5,087. MABAS' goal is to credential approximately 20 percent of the MABAS firefighting force, which would be 7,432 firefighters, and all response ready special operations teams personnel—a total of 2,060 additional individuals. The ultimate goal for Tier 2 credentialed MABAS personnel is 9,492 individuals. As of the close of 2014, approximately 53.6 percent of the goal had been achieved.
- ✓ MABAS, in conjunction with the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS) and other Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) mutual aid consortiums, gained legislative sponsorship of House Bill 5441. The proposed legislation is designed to support stabilized and sustained funding for ITTF mutual aid consortiums through a modest license plate renewal fee. Current and future flat funding from U.S. Department of Homeland Security grants leaves numerous doubts regarding future maintenance of capabilities developed since 2002. House Bill 5441 was heard in committee but never called to the floor. MABAS and partner mutual aid consortiums will support reintroduction during the 2015 session of the Illinois General Assembly.
- ✓ MABAS continued its multiyear refurbishment of 25 field deployed personnel decontamination vehicles. Refurbishment costs have been averaging around 10 percent of the original purchase price in 2002–2005, an average of \$20,000 per unit. By the end of 2014, 17 of the 25 decontamination vehicles had been refurbished. Due to limited funding, the project will continue in 2015.
- ✓ MABAS' US&R team consists of approximately 240 specially trained individuals in various Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) position billets. During 2014, the MABAS US&R team made progress in a number of skill maintenance areas. Two operational readiness exercises were conducted in 2014 with each including mobilization and three-day deployment. The first was in January, focusing on cold weather, below zero operations. The second was in June and targeted integration with Indiana US&R team forces. The final mobility exercise (MOBEX) was locally hosted in Lake County, Ill., for a two-day period. In all, 375 MABAS US&R team personnel participated, representing 16,092 individual hours of hands-on exercise experience.
 - Additional US&R achievements in 2014 included additional Triple “R” exercises with four different MABAS divisional regions and FEMA billet technical certification courses for 37 team members in technical search and tactical combat casualty care coursework. A total of 1,240 individual hours were committed to both classes. A FEMA logistics specialist course was also conducted in 2014.
 - In all, 23,514 US&R team member hours were invested in skills maintenance and skill development training and exercise opportunities.
 - In accordance with recommended FEMA-US&R team inventories, three personnel and cargo/equipment transport vehicles were added in 2014.
- ✓ In close cooperation with Cook County DHSEM, MABAS began planning and development of the swift water rescue team initiative. Funding received through Cook County DHSEM will allow the initial purchase of swift water rescue team equipment as the first phase of developing up to three swift water rescue teams in the Cook County UASI. The effort will continue through 2015 in training and standing teams up towards a response ready status.



- ✓ MABAS conducted five divisional dispatch center training seminars in 2014, part of a multiyear effort to provide dispatcher training in all 69 MABAS statewide divisions. The training covers the basics of MABAS dispatching through the statewide disaster declaration aspects of an Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)-facilitated event, in state or out of state through governor to governor mutual aid (through Emergency Management Assistance Compact).
- ✓ MABAS acquired equipment for all special teams—all 39 hazardous materials teams were issued area chemical detection perimeter equipment, and all 37 technical rescue teams received laser based structural stability monitoring equipment. MABAS' US&R team also received the recently issued hazmat and TRT team equipment. All 15 water/ice rescue teams received a set of equipment to assist in the safe and integrated functions of a water rescue and recovery team.
- ✓ MABAS participated in several real world events in 2014, including the following:
 - Assisted ILEAS in a downstate search for an escaped convict
 - Four interdivisional tornado strike events
 - Ebola threat workshop round tables with eight Cook County MABAS divisions
 - Coordinated with two MABAS divisions (32 and 35) Mid-America Mutual Aid Consortium (MAMA-C) interstate responses regarding civil unrest events in Missouri
 - Planning exercise for a fire in one of the state's nuclear power plants
 - Support function to an Illinois correctional institution that suffered a multi-day electric power outage
- ✓ MABAS also participated in the multi-state 2014 Capstone Exercise, which simulated a New Madrid fault line fracture. The exercise involved of a number of MABAS divisional task forces and an element of the MABAS US&R team processing through the Springfield-based point of departure. Further, MABAS staff assisted in the state incident response center providing assistance and guidance on MABAS resources and assets.
- ✓ MABAS staff and legal counsel spent numerous hours developing and drafting an addendum to all MABAS member agencies' contracts in order to meet the intent of compliance with FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.6 – “Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance.” The project will be multiyear in scope, as all 1,175 MABAS member agencies will be required to take action regarding the contract addendum.
- ✓ Over the past 12 months, MABAS administrative functions included the initiation and processing of 1,060 purchase orders and the execution and issue of 1,430 checks. Though the tasks may seem mundane, they are evidence of the work load involved in administering federal grant funds monitored and managed through IEMA and Cook County DHSEM.
- ✓ MABAS, in coordination with Chicago Fire Department airport operations, has updated the basic mutual aid response cards for O'Hare and Midway airports. Current discussions with the MABAS CAD contractor have been ongoing to better align the existing Chicago Fire Department MABAS cards with the MABAS statewide CAD system. Funding limitations have slowed the project down; therefore, final outcomes won't be achieved until sometime in 2015.



- ✓ MABAS operational field staff have focused on reinforcing the need to update MABAS division Contact Information Management System (CIMS) databases. CIMS information is critical to the MABAS statewide computer aided dispatch system. The task is never ending and will continue as an ongoing maintenance requirement.

- ✓ At the MABAS 2014 Annual Conference, the following documents and electronic communications were distributed to all MABAS divisions to provide reference and system updates:

- MABAS Ambassador Reference Manual
- MABAS CAD Divisional Mobilization Guide
- MABAS Resource Guide
- MABAS Statewide Department and Division Deployment and Readiness Training and Education Module



- ✓ MABAS worked closely with Cook County DHSEM in 2014 to develop a first-ever, mutual aid agreement. The agreement is in final draft form with an anticipated adoption date of early 2015.

- ✓ MABAS' internal workgroup made notable progress in typing MABAS resources and updating/creating mission ready packages. Using the FEMA National Integration Center as the standard, MABAS is close to a final summary of resources in the MABAS inventory, with mission ready package updates and creation to follow. The project should be completed and published by mid-2015.

- ✓ MAMA-C Interstate Mutual Aid project continues to grow. Currently, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Missouri have adopted state-based legislation allowing daily interstate mutual aid. Kentucky also has voiced interest; however, no legislative action has been taken.

- ✓ MABAS lost three key individuals in 2014. All three were replaced by highly knowledgeable and motivated professionals. In 2015 MABAS will be conducting an in-house analysis and management plan to meet membership and customer-based agency expectations within functional constraints.

2015 Initiatives

Strategic Initiatives

- ❑ Continue to develop, beta test and implement response strategies and tactical deployment methods to better serve the evolving “meta” disaster scenarios and similarly evolving situational events in Illinois.
- ❑ Expand MABAS system standards and response measurement capabilities to other resource areas beyond special operations teams emphasizing continuous improvement, service levels and procedural compliance.
- ❑ Assist in creating new or expanded mutual aid system applications using MABAS as a beginning benchmark template for other areas where such programs are not yet established, including public, private, non-governmental, not-for-profit, faith-based sectors and other



organized areas where improved cooperation and coordination become a force and capability multiplier.

- ❑ Expand and establish intergovernmental agency agreements that will expedite mutual and contractual aid resources during a rapidly evolving life safety threatening event that might otherwise be impeded by situational or bureaucratic barriers.
- ❑ Better understand FEMA Federal Response and Recovery Policy regarding public assistance mutual aid and pursue administrative and procedural compliance where feasible and appropriate.
- ❑ Secure predictable and sustained non-federal revenue streams in an equitable and reasonable manner from statewide sources, providing financial support for statewide emergency mutual aid systems established through the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act, and have a primary role in catastrophic emergency response to units of local government.



Tactical Initiatives

- ❑ Continue efforts to reduce the number of probationary statewide special operations teams and return the teams to statewide response status. This initiative includes four probationary hazmat teams out of 39 statewide hazmat teams. The initiative also involves 13 probationary statewide response TRTs out of 39 total TRTs. As of December 2014, there are 94 statewide special operations teams (39 hazmat, 39 technical rescue, one US&R and 15 water rescue).
- ❑ Acquire a portion of swift water team equipment, define up to three candidate divisional swift water rescue teams in Cook County, and initiate certification training.
- ❑ Finalize MABAS resource typing effort using FEMA National Integration Center standards and update/create mission ready packages as needed.
- ❑ Continue updating MABAS division CIMS databases for 95 percent accuracy. Update MABAS division dispatch centers resource mobilization guides for CAD coordination. Exercise notification, mobilization and deployment readiness at division level.
- ❑ Based on financial feasibility funding, update Chicago Fire Department MABAS Division 9 box cards and amend statewide CAD software (NC-4) to accommodate same for statewide response logic.
- ❑ Accommodate as many MABAS division decentralized exercises as financially possible focused on local challenges and/or statewide plan activation. Conduct at least one MABAS staff tabletop exercise refresher utilizing statewide plan activations and past experiences.
- ❑ Continue Tier 2 credentialing of MABAS fire agency firefighting personnel and complete Tier 2 credentialing of all statewide team response ready rostered personnel (hazmat-TRT-water-US&R).
- ❑ Continue decontamination vehicle refurbishment effort with remaining vehicles as funding allows.

- ❑ Continue legislative sponsorship and support effort of HB5441 through reintroduction in 2015 legislative session in order to provide stable, sustained funding for statewide mutual aid intergovernmental consortiums and allow statewide disaster capabilities to be maintained.
- ❑ Secure MABAS intergovernmental agreement with Cook County DHSEM and ILEAS for mutual aid and assistance purposes.
- ❑ Pursue development of MABAS US&R team in preparation for third party evaluation and accreditation as a state-sponsored urban search and rescue team. Identify critical US&R team position slots and over hire/double position slots for mentoring and succession planning. Establish stabilization through recently selected leadership team within MABAS US&R team. Maintain FEMA US&R team standards where practical and/or financially feasible.
- ❑ Conduct position-by-position evaluation of MABAS statewide staff positions and a sustainable funding compensation plan. Define customer-focused goals, which will support a sustained statewide mutual aid and disaster system as funding may allow.
- ❑ Solidify water and ice rescue teams (red-yellow-green) standing through internal validation and MABAS staff assistance visit process. Include statewide water and ice rescue teams in statewide CAD system.
- ❑ Conduct statewide MABAS Annual Conference with greater dependence on local versus federal grant funding.
- ❑ Complete MABAS Contract Addendum adoption and intent compliance with FEMA Recovery Policy RP9523.6, "Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance," regarding the definition of financial reimbursements for fire service mutual aid in Illinois.



Information Technology Committee

Purpose Statement

The Information Technology Committee's mission is to improve Illinois' domestic preparedness through the collaboration and integration of information technology, which fosters information sharing throughout the first responder community. The integration of hardware, software, applications, and other technology-related resources is centered on first responder and constituency safety. These endeavors are vital to the success of the Illinois Terrorism Task Force and have a leading effect on national collaboration efforts.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ I-CLEAR is a data warehouse for criminal activities within Illinois that can be accessed with business analytical tools to find patterns and share information with all law enforcement officials.
 - I-Case

As the incident reporting and case management component of I-CLEAR, I-Case continued to capture information and manage cases in 2014. Through Nov. 30, 2014, I-Case users entered 17,048 cases, representing over 40,000 reports.
 - Analytics

Many agencies access the information stored in I-CLEAR, which includes over 95,000 I-Case cases, over 7,600,000 mug shots, 14,600,000 arrests, and 2,800,000 Chicago Police Department cases.
 - Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Access to online UCR incident reporting functionality via I-CLEAR Analytics continued during 2014.
- ✓ Learning Management System (LMS)

An IT Committee member participated on a subcommittee to explore options concerning learning management across the state.

Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee

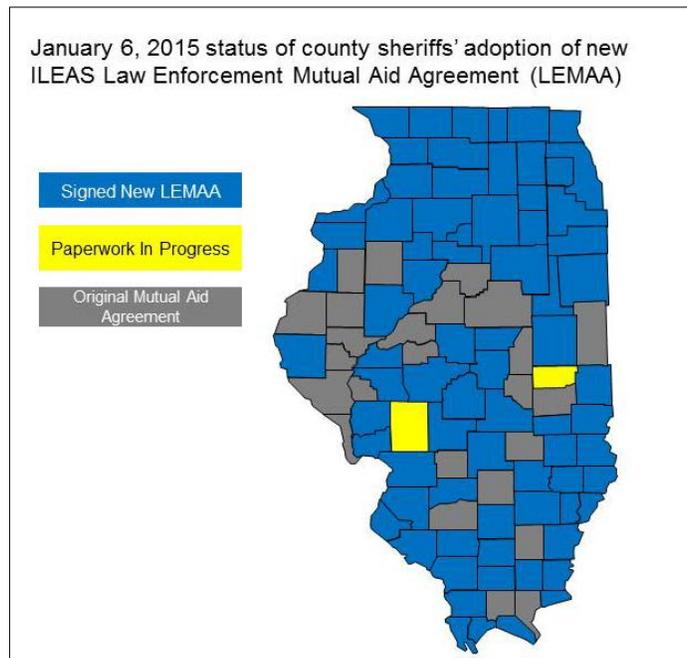
Purpose Statement

Responsibilities of the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee are fulfilled by the Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS), which represents the needs of law enforcement agencies in the development of emergency preparedness and response systems. ILEAS was established as an intergovernmental organization to facilitate mutual aid, both by coordinating the responses of police officers to emergencies and by assisting with locating and using specialized equipment. ILEAS activities are guided by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF), as well as the ILEAS Governing Board. Additionally, the Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Committee provides a structure for researching, developing, and implementing common standards for responding to emergencies and disasters through information dissemination and other activities.



2014 Key Activities

- ✓ ILEAS is a consortium of governmental agencies that have signed a common mutual aid agreement written in 2002 and based on the Northern Illinois Police Alarm System and the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System. In the years since ILEAS' creation, 940 law enforcement agencies in Illinois have signed the original agreement. Since then, ILEAS has grown and recognized that improvements could be made to the base agreement to better reflect the current needs of the membership and the state. To that end, ILEAS, working with its attorney and various general counsels at the state level, has written a new mutual aid agreement. ILEAS introduced the new agreement to the membership at the annual conference on March 3 with the goal of having more than half of the membership sign the new agreement by year's end. As of Dec. 29, 614 agencies had signed the new Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Agreement—65 percent of the total—exceeding the goal of 50 percent.



- ✓ The regionally-based Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams (WMD SRT), each consisting of 25-42 experienced SWAT officers, are designed, trained and equipped to handle the human element in a contaminated area. Considering the investment in time and funding to form these teams and the expectations of performance, a process was developed to validate the teams' operational capabilities. Validation exercises were conducted using the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) guidelines. Starting in 2013, two SRT teams were integrated and tested in an interoperable validation exercise, requiring demonstration of the ability to plan and execute joint missions. This continued in 2014, with four teams being tested and validated as operational. ILEAS continues to sponsor bi-monthly statewide WMD SRT commanders' meetings so that uniform policies and equipment issues can be discussed.

- ✓ ILEAS coordinated the development of nine regional Mobile Field Force (MFF) teams over a period of years. The MFF teams consist of 50-70 officers/deputies who are specially trained to handle civil disturbances and secure large venues, such as pharmaceutical distribution sites. Additionally, the MFF teams are capable of providing Law Enforcement Patrol Strike Team services. Validation exercises were developed for the MFF teams using the FEMA HSEEP guidelines. Four MFF teams successfully completed the exercise during 2014. ILEAS continues to sponsor bi-monthly statewide Mobile Field Force team commanders' meetings (including the Illinois State Police Civil Disorder Unit commander) so that uniform policies and equipment issues can be discussed.
- ✓ ILEAS revamped the training and validation process for Mobile Field Force Teams. Training had historically emphasized crowd control. Over the years, the teams evolved to provide services as the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Resource Type of Law Enforcement Patrol Strike Team. Additionally, there is an emphasis on increasing training with regard to recognizing First Amendment and other civil rights issues of citizens. The new process of validating exercises was developed using "skills based scenarios," which builds on the "lane training" concept used by the military. It is designed to test the readiness capabilities of individual ILEAS members, squads, and platoons. The concept of skills based scenarios ensures every ILEAS Mobile Field Force officer feels competent and confident in his or her gear, issued equipment, and universal deployment tactics, as well as verbal and non-verbal communication. This is particularly important because a typical deployment is made up of individual squads from multiple teams. Demonstrated tasks ranged from simple hand signals to eight-person arrest tactics for violent offenders. Each ILEAS member was required to demonstrate these varied tasks and skills based on the standard practices and training provided through ILEAS. Four of the Mobile Field Force teams passed the validation exercise using this process.
- ✓ ILEAS continued to support nine local FBI-certified Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams by providing equipment and facilitating statewide EOD commanders' meetings. ILEAS provides specialized bomb training such as Improvised Explosive Device Electronics courses. In 2014 ILEAS provided the first bomb tech medic/rescue course. ILEAS also provided bomb robot maintenance training, which involved teams bringing their bomb robots to the ILEAS training center to undergo a complete maintenance process supervised by the manufacturer.
- ✓ The Regional Planning Coordinators (RPC) program continues with 10 ILEAS staff strategically located across the state, each responsible for acting as a liaison to approximately 100 law enforcement agencies and available to assist at any location during large scale emergencies. Each of these RPCs is a retired senior law enforcement executive who provides assistance in planning and evaluating exercises, agency website access, NIMS information, access to specialized equipment, and the ILEAS Agency Preparedness Program (APP) activities. The RPCs personally meet with chiefs, sheriffs and senior law enforcement commanders hundreds of time annually.
- ✓ The RPCs routinely assist ILEAS member agencies with planning for special events. This includes being present at incident command posts in case there is a need for additional special resources. For instance, in 2013 ILEAS assisted the Grundy County Sheriff's Office in a FEMA Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program Hostile Action Based (HAB) Exercise at the Dresden Nuclear Facility. The purpose of the exercise was to evaluate the administrative response and organization of offsite response organizations in regards to a terrorist type attack



on a nuclear plant. ILEAS demonstrated the unique Illinois law enforcement mutual aid process. In 2014 ILEAS participated in similar exercises at the LaSalle, Quad Cities and Braidwood facilities. These exercises will continue into 2015 until all nuclear power plants have participated. Additionally, RPCs assisted local agencies with the planning and execution of numerous events, including but not limited to the following:

- Planning and execution of tabletop and full-scale exercises at agencies across the state
 - Planning support for the large Naperville Marathon
 - Planning and execution of active shooter drills at schools, including large exercises at Northern Illinois University, Oakbrook and Stratford malls.
 - Worked with DuPage County Chiefs Association and DuPage County Homeland Security and Emergency Management to develop and implement a Law Enforcement Incident Management Team
 - Participated with the Illinois National Guard in hosting the Israeli Defense Forces Home Front Command through a series of meetings about terrorism, natural disaster response and planning
 - Assisted local agencies in the Metro East St. Louis area in Madison and St. Clair counties with preparations for the return of the grand jury verdict in the Ferguson, Mo., shooting. This involved staffing the area command post and the activation of regional ILEAS teams with Illinois State Police (ISP) teams.
 - Assisted in the planning and execution of a large exercise in the Peoria area on the Illinois River. The exercise tested the ability of several agencies, including ISP tactical teams, ILEAS WMD Special Response Team, Army Corps of Engineers, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Coast Guard, Peoria Bomb Team and several private partners. The scenario involved terrorists taking over a lock and dam and a barge in an effort to ram the barge into the lock to destroy it.
 - ILEAS Regional Planning Coordinators presented at the Illinois Sheriffs' Association (ISA) New Sheriffs Training Conference, providing attendees with critical information about mutual aid and law enforcement resources. The ISA holds the conference in election years; over 40 new sheriffs were elected to office in 2014.
 - RPCs also responded to several actual emergencies such as the tornado in Washington and a prisoner escape in Vandalia. The RPCs provide advice to local law enforcement officials and additional resources at their request.
- ✓ The Agency Preparedness Program, initiated during 2012, continued into 2014. More than 260 law enforcement agencies are participating. The APP assists agencies in verifying their readiness across a wide spectrum of preparedness topics specific to law enforcement agencies against standards adopted by ILEAS as essential activities to support preparedness.
- ✓ The ILEAS Training Center marked its sixth year of operation. Since June 2008, the training center has hosted 1,676 events involving over 33,000 attendees. In 2014 alone, 5,800 people attended 322 training and planning workshops, and as of December 2014, another 95 events were already scheduled for 2015.



The ILEAS Training Center has made a significant impact on public safety training in Illinois and the Midwest. ILEAS currently collects nearly \$110,000 annually in subleases, rentals and training center subscriptions. These funds are reinvested for operation of the center under the direction of the ILEAS Governing Board. ILEAS partners with the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board Mobile Team Unit #12 to host many law enforcement continuing education trainings. With regard to formal classes alone, the training center hosted 4,889 students, completing 45,096 student hours of training of all types.

- ✓ ILEAS has developed a revised database that encompasses nearly any type of resource that a law enforcement officer might need in the course of business. All resources documented by police departments or sheriffs' offices are searchable by proximity to zip code or GPS location, and an ordered list will be generated as far out as the search parameters are set, up to statewide. In addition, queries among telecommunicators and officers have resulted in the creation of a list of approximately 130 external assets from first responder entities and government units. This database will be updated on a semi-annual basis like the internal resource database.
- ✓ ILEAS has worked with its partners in public safety to develop an online database of non-law enforcement, all-discipline resources. This listing will augment the law enforcement resource database that member agencies have access to on a secured website. The new database was presented to the membership at the annual conference in March, and as of Dec. 29, 632 agencies (67 percent) of the 940 members had updated their online resource data.
- ✓ Pursuant to a memorandum of understanding between ILEAS and the Illinois Department of Central Management Services, ILEAS was the lead agency for the management of rebanding (reprogramming and updating talk groups) STARCOM21 radios that had been provided by ITTF to nearly 2,000 agencies across the state since 2004. Starting in 2013 and continuing through 2014, ILEAS located and rebanded 3,564 ITTF radios. Initially, 23 rebanding sites were scheduled over a four-month period. Once scheduled rebanding was complete, ILEAS continued the effort to locate and reband the remaining stragglers. During the entire process, ILEAS worked with Motorola (the vendor chosen by Illinois to reband the radios) to provide technicians to perform the programming. During the rebanding process, ILEAS developed, updated and maintained the first accurate database of all the ITTF radios, identifying their assigned location, contact information, serial number, radio ID and other pertinent information related to future management of the radios. Additionally, ILEAS received a grant to negotiate and enter into a contract with Motorola to extend the user licenses for the 3,600 ITTF-issued radios until Jan. 31, 2016.
- ✓ ILEAS is an active participant in the State Incident Response Center (SIRC) located at the state emergency operations center. The SIRC provides strategic coordination of disaster operations and resource requests at the state level. ILEAS provides primary and secondary liaisons who are responsible for overseeing the activities of ILEAS during emergency/significant events and manage ILEAS requests for resources during activation. The liaison is responsible for filling all approved requests presented to ILEAS from the SIRC. The ILEAS liaison is also responsible for staying in contact with counterparts at the national, state, county and local levels as well as counterparts present in the Unified Area Command(s). During the past year, ILEAS liaisons responded to the SIRC during emergency activations, SIRC Briefings, IPRA HAB exercises and the Capstone 14 multi-state earthquake exercise.

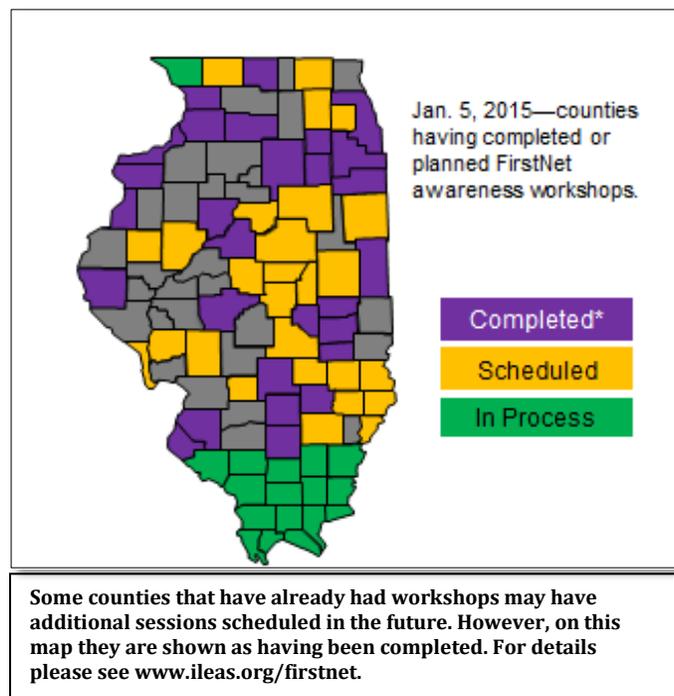


✓ The ILEAS Communications Liaison continues to attend, as a voting member, the State Interoperable Executive Committee, STARCOM21 Advisory Subcommittee, and ITTF Communications Committee. ILEAS has a strong voice representing local and county law enforcement in matters related to state-level communications and interoperability. ILEAS also is active in the monthly FirstNet Taskforce and Strategic Tactical Reserve Committee, which oversee Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems (ITECS) and Unified Command Posts (UCPs) in Illinois. In the past year the ILEAS Communications Liaison assisted IEMA with the inventory of all ITECS and UCPs in the state. ILEAS continues communications training for special teams, specifically in the area of interoperability, ICRI Gateway and VHF repeater. ILEAS has also repurposed recovered STARCOM21 portable radios, making them available to local law enforcement by placing a cache of 24 radios north, central and south.

✓ ILEAS received a grant of \$822,513 from IEMA for FirstNet planning activities. FirstNet is a U.S. Department of Commerce program to develop and implement wireless broadband for public safety nationwide. Each state received a State and Local Implementation Grant Program grant to facilitate the planning process and prepare for participation in FirstNet when it is adopted nationally. To that end, ILEAS employs a FirstNet program manager, FirstNet network architect, outreach specialist and a grant and travel coordinator. This team has started the process of meeting with public safety officials in every county in Illinois. As of the end of 2014, 52 county sessions had been scheduled and 27 were completed.

With the feedback and input from those meetings, combined with information garnered from interaction with

communications experts and statewide professional organizations, the FirstNet team submitted its Initial Consultation Package to IEMA for approval and submission to the Department of Commerce. Based on this document, the National FirstNet office will schedule a visit with Illinois in 2015 to review Illinois' needs, resources, assets and implementation vision.



2015 Initiatives

- ❑ ILEAS will take the next step in the validation of the WMD SRT teams. In the past, each team performed a scenario with the second team acting as support. In 2015, the scenarios are written so the teams will have to completely integrate in order to have a successful mission.
- ❑ ILEAS plans to enhance the capabilities of the special teams by making them more prepared for lengthy field deployment through mission ready packaging. This will require a minor amount of equipment and will focus heavily on developing and implementing support resources for the teams as follows:
 - ILEAS is attempting to identify and train Communications Liaisons (COM-Ls) attached to both WMD SRT and Mobile Field Forces. Currently, a team member is managing communications, which reduces the available operational staffing for each team. Additionally, these team members often do not have the necessary background in

communications. ILEAS will be seeking civilians with communications backgrounds to be trained in COM-L duties.

- Along the same lines as the COM-L described above, ILEAS will be seeking to develop civilian and/or non-sworn support teams for the WMD SRT and the Mobile Field Force teams. Logistics, food, shelter, equipment maintenance, and other responsibilities would be managed by these teams in order to reduce the number of team members who currently are assigned those duties.
- ❑ ILEAS will participate both as the manager of the FirstNet Planning Program and as a representative of local law enforcement during the FirstNet Planning Consultation between the federal FirstNet and the state of Illinois.
- ❑ Work with the ILEAS Foundation to develop a funding source to make the annual conference self-funded instead of grant-funded.
- ❑ ILEAS is committed in 2015 to the continuation of the following existing programs:
 - Regional Planning Coordinators program
 - Agency Preparedness Program
 - ILEAS currently supports eight Weapons of Mass Destruction Special Response Teams, nine Mobile Field Force or Mutual Aid Response Teams and nine local Bomb Squads. ILEAS will continue to evaluate and improve the validation exercises for SRT and Mobile Field Forces. ILEAS plans to include the ISP Tactical Command in the WMD SRT bi-monthly team commanders' meetings to initiate discussions about common training and deployment policies.
 - ILEAS plans to continue to expand the training conducted at the ILEAS Training Center both to provide service to law enforcement in Illinois and to provide income to offset grant funds in the operation of the training center.



Public Health and Medical Services Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Public Health and Medical Services Committee is to develop strategic policy and support operational planning for statewide Public Health and Medical Services (ESF-8) preparedness, response, and recovery capabilities. Furthermore, the committee will incorporate Mass Care, Emergency Assistance Housing, and Human Services (ESF-6) and Agriculture and Natural Resources (ESF-11) missions into all applicable ESF-8 preparedness, response and recovery considerations. The committee is tasked with addressing multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency communication barriers, coordination issues, and equipment, technology, planning, and training needs to better support Illinois ESF-6, 8, and 11 systems for all hazards.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ The mission of the Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup is to identify best practices and develop resources that will assist in assuring that the special needs of children in Illinois are addressed during a disaster. The workgroup promotes the inclusion of pediatric components in local disaster planning activities, provides guidance to healthcare organizations and professionals throughout the state, and disseminates pediatric-specific resources and training materials.

2014 Key Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup Activities:

- Finalized the *Pediatric & Neonatal Surge Annex* for the State ESF-8 Plan (State Medical Disaster Plan). This annex is considered a model by the federal Hospital Preparedness Program, and they have shared it with other states. Critical and specialty care services/capabilities are more limited for children than for adults, which can have significant impact during a large-scale disaster. This annex provides guidance during a disaster incident that involves a surge of pediatric patients. It outlines communication flow, use of pediatric care medical specialists, decision-making processes and a system decompression model. Companion resources include patient identification/tracking forms, triage/transfer forms, and care guidelines that provide guidance for up to 96 hours to practitioners not typically used to managing pediatric patients for an extended period of time.
- Finalized the *Burn Surge Annex* for the State ESF-8 Plan. Consistent with other states, Illinois' burn resources are relatively limited, with burn/trauma centers typically operating at near capacity on a daily basis. Therefore, there is little reserve should a burn mass casualty incident occur. This annex guides local/regional/statewide level response and gives medical services guidance on the care of burn patients, including system decompression and resource allocation during a surge of burn patients that overwhelms the local health care system.
- Conducted 25 on-site hospital visits, including a review of hospital disaster plans to assess for the inclusion of pediatric components. One hundred and ten hospitals are currently designated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) for their pediatric emergency and critical care preparedness. Three hospitals were newly designated during 2014, two of which are located in Evansville, Ind., and care for Illinois children residing near the state border. Areas of need noted during these visits are reviewed with each hospital, and recommendations are given for specific strategies and other opportunities to enhance preparedness for children. Common opportunities for improvement include designating pediatric surge areas, addressing the unique needs of children during decontamination procedures, developing an identification/tracking process, designating a safe area for unaccompanied/unidentified children, developing a plan to reunite children with their parents/designated caretakers, incorporating infants/young children into disaster drills/tabletop exercises, identifying capabilities to

address children with chronic conditions or special healthcare needs during a disaster, and conducting community outreach disaster preparedness education.

- Finalized and rolled out *the Disaster Mental Health Response for Children* self-study educational module, a narrated one-hour module that provides education and resources to help healthcare professionals identify the needs of pediatric survivors and provide support to help children return to their pre-disaster levels of functioning. The module is available at the following link under the Illinois Emergency Medical Services for Children course category: <https://www.publichealthlearning.com/course>.
- Developed two burn care resources that outline initial steps in managing burn patients. The *Initial Burn Management Poster* is a laminated poster that targets hospitals, and the Burn Care pocket card is available for Emergency Medical Services (EMS) providers within Illinois.
- Currently participating on a committee convened by the Illinois Department of Human Services to develop a state *Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for Childcare Centers*. In conjunction with this effort, the Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup is developing an *Emergency Preparedness Planning Guide for Childcare Centers*, which will provide guidance and resources at the local level to childcare centers.
- Distributed pediatric disaster preparedness resources and materials at multiple professional organization meetings and conferences during 2014, such as the Illinois Emergency Nurses Association Annual Spring Symposium, Illinois Integrated Public Health & Medical Preparedness Summit, Annual Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) Conference, IDHS School Health Day workshops, and the Region 7 In the Midst of Chaos conference.

The following trainings were conducted:

- Seventy-nine participants attended two Advanced Burn Life Support (ABLS) courses conducted for trauma centers in northern and central/southern Illinois to increase awareness of burn care management and resources, as outlined by the American Burn Association. In addition, another 200 physicians and nurses from trauma centers throughout the state participated in the ABLS online course.
 - Nearly 300 school nurses attended nine School Nurse Emergency Care courses in Chicago, Elgin, Joliet, Lisle, Maryville, Mount Vernon, Palatine, Rockford, and Springfield. The three-day course provided school nurses with pediatric emergency and disaster preparedness education and resources.
 - Fourteen JumpSTART train-the-trainer courses were conducted, and over 30 JumpSTART provider courses were conducted throughout the state. JumpSTART is a mass casualty incident triage system for first-responders that addresses the developmental and physiological differences of children.
 - Ten Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals courses were supported in various locations throughout the state to assist in providing prehospital professionals with the education and skills needed to assess and manage the pediatric patient.
- ✓ Statewide Joint Patient Tracking Solutions/American Red Cross (ARC) Patient Connection Program Workgroup—When local emergencies happen, searching for an injured loved one can be a slow and complicated process. The American Red Cross is ready to connect and comfort families during times of emergency and expedite this process through the Patient Connection program. This is a program that has been supported and partially funded through the Illinois Terrorism Task Force Public Health and Medical Services committee to better address joint patient tracking solutions. The ARC is exempt from HIPAA laws, enabling it to work directly with hospitals and IDPH during times of disaster for the sole purpose of family reunification.

2014 Key Statewide Joint Patient Tracking Solutions/ARC Patient Connection Workgroup Activities:

- Distributed statewide educational tools for Patient Connection. Materials were provided to hospitals, public health departments, community disaster partners and other related support agencies.
 - Optimized redcross.org website and other collateral communication platforms to reflect the statewide expansion of the Patient Connection program. Provided relevant call center training.
 - Continued to utilize an internal Patient Connection communications toolkit containing pre-written press releases and protocols. Toolkit intended to facilitate coordination among ARC communicators, operational staff, and external liaisons during Patient Connection activations.
 - Ongoing representation and outreach at monthly hospital and public health preparedness coalition meetings.
 - Coordinated with IDPH to insert Patient Connection language into healthcare preparedness grant guidelines. All hospitals receiving U.S. Department of Health & Human Services grants are instructed to participate in Patient Connection (found in the Fatality Management section).
 - In calendar year 2014, the Red Cross engaged nearly 150 staff and volunteers in full-scale exercises with hospitals, real events such as the Shamrock Shuffle and the Chicago Marathon, and several tabletop exercises throughout the state.
 - Presented and distributed Patient Connection materials at the IDPH Public Health Emergency Preparedness Summit and the statewide IEMA Annual Conference.
 - Conducted many disaster preparedness trainings for individuals with functional needs in cooperation with IDPH, the University of Illinois at Chicago, and the Centers for Independent Living. Other new groups continue to emerge with interest in supporting the program. In its third year, the program experienced phenomenal growth, with an expectation of continued funding as demand continues for the program.
- ✓ The need for Crisis Standards of Care (CSC) has been recognized within Illinois as an essential component of disaster planning/preparedness. This has prompted a collaborative initiative by IDPH and the Chicago Department of Public Health (CDPH) under the auspices of their Hospital Preparedness Program activities. In July 2013, an initial planning meeting was convened with CDPH, IDPH and the Metropolitan Chicago Healthcare Council (MCHC) to develop a core planning group of public health and hospital representatives, both urban and rural. The primary workgroup is made up of individuals from hospitals, public health, fields of law and ethics, and disaster responders from all regions of the state. Monthly meetings are coordinated by the MCHC. The overall goal of this project is to develop a CSC Plan that has been vetted through a public engagement process and addresses crisis standards, allocation of scarce resources, and ethical decision making in a resource constrained medical environment.

2014 Key Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup Activities:

- Dr. Dan Hanfling, a nationally recognized expert on Crisis Standards of Care, agreed to serve as chair of the workgroup. His background includes serving as vice chair of the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Medicine Committee on Establishing Guidelines for Standards of Care During Disasters. Dr. Hanfling is also an emergency physician and serves as a Medical Team Manager for Virginia Task Force One.

- A timeline has been established to meet the objectives established by the workgroup. A project coordinator has been contracted to conduct facilitated provider engagement sessions around the state.
- An Ethics Subcommittee has been appointed. Representatives include ethics subject matter experts and experienced clinicians from different regions of the state.

2015 Initiatives

Pediatric Preparedness Workgroup

- ❑ Test key components of the Burn Annex in IDPH-sponsored state tabletop exercises in March.
- ❑ Develop training webinars for both the Burn Surge Annex and the Pediatric & Neonatal Surge Annex that review each of the annex components and walk through the steps to complete and utilize the resources and tools.
- ❑ Complete revisions to the curricular materials for the School Nurse Emergency Care course and roll out a new 5th edition in summer 2015.
- ❑ Continue to participate on the Illinois Department of Human Services committee to develop a State *Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan for Childcare Centers*, and finalize the *Emergency Preparedness Planning Guide for Childcare Centers*.
- ❑ Continue to assess hospital emergency operations plans for pediatric inclusion during hospital site visits across the state.
- ❑ Continue to support educational programs throughout the state that enhance the preparedness of healthcare professionals in appropriately treating the critically ill/injured child, including the School Nurse Emergency Care course, JumpSTART Pediatric Mass-Casualty Triage training, and the Pediatric Education for Prehospital Professionals course.

Statewide Joint Patient Tracking Solutions/ARC Patient Connection Program Workgroup

- ❑ Continue to support the inclusion of Patient Connection protocol in disaster plans at the regional and individual facility level.
- ❑ Perform additional round of direct hospital outreach to secure memorandum of understanding signatures.
- ❑ Utilize the Patient Connections program in 2014 mass casualty exercises with a goal of at least one exercise per Regional Hospital Coordination Center region.
- ❑ Conduct one full-scale exercise or real event per quarter in the Greater Chicago Region to test equipment and train staff.
- ❑ Secure funding to support an alternate call center site to be better prepared in the event of a disaster or emergency impacting the primary call center location.

Key Crisis Standards of Care Workgroup

- ❑ Conduct four facilitated provider engagement sessions around the state.
- ❑ Conduct a stakeholders conference scheduled for July 2015.
- ❑ Continue work on establishing a Legal Subcommittee.
- ❑ Begin to identify additional subcommittees, e.g. EMS, law enforcement, emergency management and others.
- ❑ Begin to develop a Draft Crisis Standards of Care Guidance Tool.

Training Committee

Purpose Statement

The mission of the Training Committee is to define, develop and implement a statewide training strategy that prepares local responders to operate against all-hazards in their local jurisdiction, as local members of a regional team, and as statewide response team members for statewide and national response, and to prepare elected and appointed officials to serve as emergency response leaders and managers using the National Incident Management System (NIMS). The Training Committee's focus is on supporting both training programs and facilities that can substantially provide both individuals and teams with the cognitive and hands-on skills required for local, regional, statewide and even national response to major and catastrophic incidents involving human and chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) threats, whether natural or man-caused. Particular emphasis is placed on ensuring training programs support the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy and a whole-community approach to response and capability development. Additionally, emphasis is on developing an interdisciplinary command and control capacity to organize and direct complex interagency response within NIMS. The Illinois Terrorism Task Force (ITTF) Training Strategy supports the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy by providing critical technical skill and NIMS training programs to "create/enhance a coordinated and integrated public safety community" in order to provide for an integrated set of local, regional, and statewide mutual aid systems, which are the cornerstone of the state response plan.

2014 Key Activities

- ✓ The ITTF-funded Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI) Special Operations Training Program (SOTP) delivered a full schedule of technical rescue training and hazardous material (hazmat) classes to first responders at the Operations and Technician levels (hazmat awareness, operations, IMS, Tech-A, Tech-B, structural collapse, trench, rope, confined space rescue). The hazmat family of classes continues to be in high demand, and the demand for rope operations classes continues to exceed the ability to deliver. Requests for confined space operations classes also increased from previous years.



- 117 IFSI hazmat courses were delivered to a total of 3,257 students.
 - Awareness: 1,836 students
 - Operations: 831 students
 - IMS: 128 students
 - Refresher training: 140 students
 - Tech-A: 226 students
 - Tech-B: 96 students



- In response to the significant increase in Bakken crude oil rail movement through Illinois, the IFSI team designed, developed, and began delivery of a course for first responders. IFSI Hazmat and Liquefied Petroleum/Oil and Gas programs developed the four-hour Crude Oil by Rail Awareness course in response to a statewide demand for training on how to deal with railcar incidents involving Bakken crude oil. There are 43 times as many crude oil cars on the rail today as there were five years ago. This fact, coupled with incidents such as Lac Megantic, Quebec, has signaled the need for this specialized training. IFSI delivered four classes in 2014, with 24 scheduled so far for 2015. This class has garnered nationwide interest and is being shared with other states.

- IFSI's Hazmat Program continued on-site prop development with the addition of a DOT 407 tank trailer and a non-pressurized railcar. Both of these props will be used in baseline hazmat courses as well as specialized railcar and over-the-road training.
- IFSI's Hazmat Program completed updates to its Technician A, IMS, Awareness Online, and Awareness Refresher Online courses. These updates ensure that the program is both meeting the changing needs of Illinois responders and staying current with national standards and new technologies.
- Continuing a partnership that began in 2009, IFSI trained five officers from the Hong Kong Fire Department in Hazmat Tech A and B courses.
- The IFSI Technical Rescue Team (TRT) program delivered 51 operations and technical level training classes for Mutual Aid Box Alarm System (MABAS) team members and other Illinois first responders.

- Technical Rescue Awareness: 729 students
- Rope Ops: 200 students
- Rope Tech: 75 students
- Collapse Ops: 119 students
- Collapse Tech: 99 students
- Trench Ops: 151 students
- Trench Tech: 80 students
- Confined Space Ops: 229 students
- Confined Space Tech: 99 students
- TRT Refresher: 285 students
- Total: 2,066 students



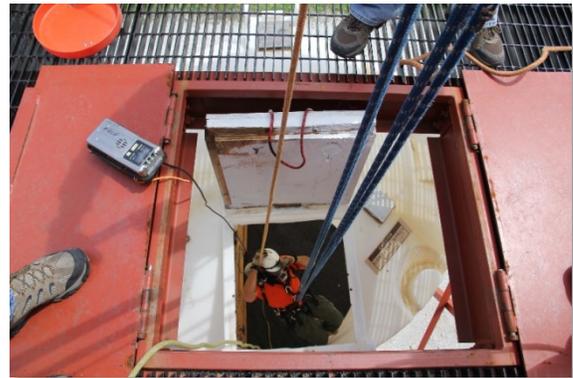
- The SOTP program provided TRT training (trench, rope, confined space) and hazmat awareness training to industrial rescue team members from Exxon Mobile, Phillips 66, Kraft Foods, Murphy Brown LLC, and Southwest Illinois College Selsius Corporation.
- In May the IFSI SOTP team delivered continuing education tech level training to 93 MABAS team members/U.S. Army rescue personnel in support of a U.S. Army/MABAS-43 tier-2 validation exercise at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

- One hundred-seventy first responders completed the 40-hour Responder Intervention Training (RIT) Program. The hands-on, high-intensity course prepared them for the rescue challenges expected from a secondary attack targeting rescuers or a collapse/entrapment of rescuers.
- The SOTP program acquired a new rail car for the railroad prop on site at IFSI. This is a general service, low-pressure car representative of the type of car used to transport crude oil and will support TRT and hazmat training. These efforts will ensure ITTF-funded IFSI special skills programs remain the best in the nation.



- One of the original 40-foot hazmat training trailers purchased in the 1990s was refurbished and repurposed as a rope technician training trailer. A new 30-foot trailer was put in service by the hazmat division to meet increasing demands for operations level training. A second 20-foot hazmat trailer was repurposed as a rope operations level trailer, giving the rope program the flexibility it needs to deliver more than one class at a time in more than one location. Because the rope operations course is the foundation of two other TRT disciplines, demand for rope operations classes remains steady.

- IFSI's SOTP TRT program continued to have enrollment from numerous states, as well as Canada, and built upon its reputation as the best hands-on rescue training in the U.S.
- In conjunction with MABAS-IL, IFSI participated in the design, development and delivery of the ITTF Team Leadership Exercise Feb. 26-27, hosted by IFSI. Unlike past exercises, this one addressed team leader operational coordination rather than specific team/individual TRT skills. The IFSI NIMS and SOTP staff contributed to this exercise from design through execution. The exercise was based on a city of Rockford tornado and had seven objectives to exercise the various team leaders' abilities to interface with other teams and functional area experts. The 24-hour event included 124 members from MABAS, Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System (ILEAS), Illinois Incident Management Team (IL-IMT), IL-TF1, Illinois National Guard (ILNG), Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network, and the city of Rockford. The ITTF Training Committee Exercise Subcommittee continued development of a follow-on exercise for fall 2015.
- IFSI SOTP rope rescue experts designed and developed the first blended learning TRT course to be delivered in Illinois. In 2015 rope operations will be offered and delivered (for certification) with 20 hours of online instruction (modularized and tested) followed by 20 hours of on-site hands-on skill validation—saving money and time for departments, teams, and the state.
- Other SOTP hazmat and TRT program accomplishments included conducting a year-long review of all program curriculums to ensure complete compliance with the most current National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards and national best practices and the design and delivery of a tech-level elevator entrapment rescue class—with pilots in Chicago and Great Lakes.



Training Delivered Since ITTF Inception*

	2000-2010	2011	2012**	2013**	2014***	Total
Courses	22,549	2,692	11,400	5,334	192	42,167
Enrollment	367,452	43,475	36,970	32,427	3,257	483,581
Student Hours	3,571,140	350,838	346,891	329,105	63,675	4,661,649

* These numbers reflect student and class totals funded by a multitude of sources.

** 2012 and 2013 increase in "Courses" over 2011 reflects persons enrolled in IEMA online courses. Each individual enrollment is counted as one course.

*** The 2014 drop in annual totals (courses, enrollment, and student hours) is due to the exclusion of the IEMA state instructor delivered courses/classes from the Public Accountability Report historically provided by the ITTF to the training committee for purposes of this submission/accounting.

- ✓ The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board (ILETSB) Executive Institute remained active in the delivery of comprehensive educational programs addressing homeland security topics through innovative education, training, research, publications and services. Following are the Executive Institute's major accomplishments in 2014.

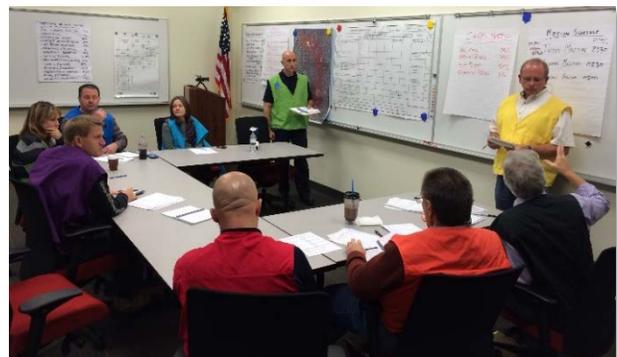


- Developed collaborative partnerships with local, county, state and federal public safety entities to provide time-sensitive and relevant homeland security knowledge to first responders.
- The Center for Homeland Security Leadership (CHSL) serves command and executive public safety leaders within Illinois. The CHSL mission is to enhance the knowledge and understanding of homeland security for today's public safety leaders through innovative education, training, publications and services to prevent, protect against, respond to and recover from homeland security incidents.
- The ILETSB Executive Institute, in collaboration with the East Central Illinois Police Training Project (Mobile Team Unit 12), hosted the 2014 Homeland Security Series program titled "Winning Deadly Encounters" in June in Urbana, Ill. This unique officer survival program was presented by three law enforcement officers, listed below, who survived deadly encounters. During this highly engaging and dynamic event, participants heard first-hand detailed accounts of near-death experiences while learning survival tactics and gaining emotional and psychological insight.
 - Sgt. Christopher Scallon, Norfolk (Va.) Police Department, was off duty when he interrupted an armed robbery of a gas station mini-mart and engaged in a 15-minute gun battle with the armed robber. Sgt. Scallon shared insight regarding prolonged gunfights, tactics for off-duty shootings, and dealing with the taking of a human life in the line of duty.
 - Det. Dave Martinez (retired), New York City Police Department, was a member of NYPD's elite Emergency Services Unit (NYPD's version of SWAT) when he was part of a high-risk entry team that entered the Brooklyn, N.Y., apartment of three Islamic-terrorist suicide bombers. Det. Martinez shared his story of facing danger, suicide terrorists, and mental preparedness for survival during deadly encounters.
 - Det. Frank Miller, Indianapolis (Ind.) Police Department, is a 13-year veteran currently serving as a gang investigator. In 2003, he received the Indianapolis Police Department Medal of Valor for his involvement in one of two police shootings during his career. Detective Miller discussed both shooting incidents, tactical considerations, the importance of training, and the mental aspects of being wounded in the line of duty.
- The Executive Institute has completed the analysis and design process and is currently in the development phase of building a module-based leadership course, Critical Incident Response for First Responders, to introduce responding front line supervisors and senior officers to the basics of Critical Incident Management. This eight-hour class will present information, challenges and concepts common to all critical incidents that influence the pace and direction of the incident, providing guidelines to help stabilize the crisis and ultimately gain stabilization. The course will culminate with the class participating in realistic tabletop scenarios.
- The Executive Institute continued to partner with the 15 regional Mobile Team Units in sponsoring 84 intelligence and information-sharing workshops related to terrorist prevention activities for 2,354 officials totaling 25,024 workshop hours. The Executive Institute is committed to moving the paradigm of response to prevention by identifying

issues that may emerge and how first responders can employ best practices in homeland security response. During 2014, the following workshops were developed and added to the ILETSB Executive Institute catalog of offerings:

- Family-Affiliated Extremism/Terrorism and Law Enforcement
 - Physical Security Concepts for Government Facilities
 - Protective Intelligence Investigations for Law Enforcement
 - Tactical Combat Casualty Care for Patrol Officers
- The ILETSB Executive Institute core curriculum course Effective Police Supervision–Transformation to Leadership focuses on the role and functions of the first-line supervisor in criminal justice agencies and builds a solid introduction to management-level decision making. One of the topics covered in this course is tactical operations and critical incident situations. On-scene command is vital to rapidly evolving situations where life and death may hang in the balance. First-line supervisors are usually on the scene before upper-management officials are ever notified. Supervisors must be familiar with the Incident Command System (ICS) and how each job is important to the next. Aside from tactical knowledge, the importance of employee welfare following a critical incident also needs to be part of the supervisor’s assessment skills.
 - The Online Learning Network (OLN) is a virtual learning environment that manages and delivers training to the law enforcement community at any time throughout the day or night. The following homeland security related courses are available in OLN:
 - Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear and Explosive (CBRNE)
 - Counter Terrorism Awareness
 - Homeland Security Orientation
 - The Executive Institute continued to host the web-based Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce (TERT) Training for the National Joint TERT Initiative. Part of the Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) curriculum (IS-144 TERT), the course provides training on one public safety answering point (PSAP) to assist another temporary, alternate or permanent PSAP when assistance is needed.
 - The *Law Enforcement Executive Forum* is a scholarly, peer-reviewed, quarterly electronic journal with 19 editors from leading academic programs at institutions of higher learning and research-driven organizations throughout the U.S. Journal articles are comprised of scholarly research and activities that support the criminal justice system. Editors of the journal strongly encourage and support scientific and social science research that uses quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods. The *Law Enforcement Executive Forum* is a leader in criminal justice research and best practices that support scholars, academics and practitioners. The following articles relating to law enforcement operations and terrorism were published in 2014:
 - Dobovsek, B. & Slak, B. (2014). Criminalistics and Cyber Crime. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, 14(2), 72-93.
 - George, C. T. (2014). Where has Their Innocence Gone? Addressing Child Sex Tourism. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, 14(3), 98-111.
 - Roy, N. & José de Arimatéia da Cruz (2014). The 9/11 Attacks, the U.S. Homeland, and Its Implications for Airport Security. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, 14(2), 61-71.
 - Sieminski, J. & Lauger, T. (2014). Intelligence Irrelevance in Intelligence-Led Policing. *Law Enforcement Executive Forum*, 14(1), 16-34.

- The Media Resource Center is a cost-free lending library for law enforcement practitioners and academics. The Executive Institute continues to acquire up-to-date homeland security related materials to supplement in-service and roll call training.
- ✓ In 2014 the Illinois American Red Cross Emergency Services Institute again held courses in Illinois to better prepare volunteers to provide disaster services. More than 1,000 Red Cross volunteers and staff were trained this year in client casework, psychological first aid, restoring family links and other disaster services. Funding provided through the ITTF Training Committee helped make this possible. Course attendees became certified in the Red Cross emergency response curriculum, enhancing the Red Cross's ability to respond to emergencies and disasters.
 - The Illinois "FAN Fair" or "Functional and Access Needs Fair" is the first of other similar events in Illinois highlighting the unique challenges of individuals with functional and access needs to ensure that volunteers, shelter workers and other disaster responders are well prepared to provide needed services.
 - For the third year, Red Cross partnered with the Illinois Department of Public Health's Disability and Health Program and the University of Illinois at Chicago's Department of Disability and Human Development to deliver a training program tailored specifically to Illinois residents with functional needs. The funding enabled this audience to become better prepared for disasters by learning to create personalized go-kits. This groundbreaking program provided 15 trainings to more than 297 individuals with functional needs. Thirteen workshops also were provided in a module format, reaching 450 individuals and caregivers.
- ✓ In 2014 IFSI, in partnership with the ITTF, conducted 10 Command and General Staff (C&GS) courses for local incident management teams, training 246 students. These classes were conducted in Tazewell County, Carbondale, Champaign (IFSI), Edwardsville, Chester, Springfield and Chicago. Additionally, two refresher classes were delivered to a total of 40 students. Between October 2005 and December 2014, IFSI conducted 150 classes for approximately 4,100 students. The C&GS course satisfies NIMS 300/400 requirements.
- ✓ As part of IFSI Statewide NIMS Training, ICS 300 and ICS 400 classes were held in Alton, Highland, Manito, and Wheaton. During 2014, nine ICS 300 courses were delivered to a total of 266 students, representing 6,272 student contact hours. Six ICS 400 classes were delivered to a total of 175 students, representing 2,352 student contact hours. Students included traditional first responders as well as individuals from non-governmental organizations and private business. ICS 402 (ICS Overview for Executives and Senior Officials) was delivered for the first time; 13 senior executives/officials attended the course, representing 104 student instructional hours.
- ✓ The IFSI NIMS/ICS Program offered the All Hazard Incident Management Team Class twice in 2014 (Springfield and Champaign), training a total of 34 students. This five-day class focuses on management of a large scale event by using the ICS functions and development of an incident action plan for a forthcoming operational period during the same exercise. Students work in one specific position in the command and general staff functions throughout the class. Two type-one instructors mentored IFSI staff through the exercises and instructional parts of the class.
- ✓ To further local incident management team development, IFSI conducted 12 All Hazards Position Specific Classes around the state.



The classes included:

- Safety Officer at the Illinois Department of Public Health PHEOC (17 Students)
- Public Information Officer in Springfield (17 Students)
- Planning Section Chief at the Illinois Department of Public Health (29 Students)
- Incident Commander in Wood River (Madison County EOC) (40 Students)
- Operation Section Chief at the St Louis Downtown Airport (8 Students)
- Planning Section Chief in Wood River (Madison County EOC) (12 Students)
- Situation Unit leader in Champaign at IFSI (12 Students)
- Finance and Administration Section Chief at IFSI (10 Students)
- Status Check-in Recorder (8 students)
- Medical Unit Leader (17 students)
- Incident Management Team (34 students)

Total students trained: 244

These classes facilitate student skills development in the implementation of the ICS process and in the local incident management team concept.

- ✓ The IL-IMT, which completed its ninth year, consists of 48 team members from various disciplines representing local, county and state government. Key to the team's ability to respond is remaining qualified as a Mobile Support Team. The IL-IMT continues to enjoy a close working relationship with the Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team (IMERT).



- ✓ The IL-IMT was joined by teams from Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, and Ohio, as well as three other Illinois teams, for National Incident Management Organization training. The teams met a few months prior to the training for round-table discussions on breaking down state barriers and establishing relationships with nearby states and other teams.

- ✓ The Medical Unit Leader (MEDL) Class was held Jan. 29-31 at IFSI. Nationally carded Medical Unit Leader Terrence O'Connor, MEDL MNICS Team "B" (Minnesota), was the instructor. The course provides the skills and knowledge needed for the role of medical unit leader. Topics include gathering information, organizing and supervising the medical unit, evaluation, documentation, and demobilization.



- ✓ On Feb. 26-27, IL-IMT members were key players in a state leadership exercise created to test managers from team leader up through the ranks. IMT members worked with other mobile support teams and state groups who manage large-scale events.
- ✓ IL-IMT team members converged in Springfield for the multi-state Capstone 14 exercise. The event began at the state fairgrounds with Joint, Reception, Staging and Onward Integration. Once completed, the team redeployed to the Illinois State Police Academy, where the IMT trailer was pre-positioned. An Emergency Management Assistance Team (EMAT) trailer and IEMA command post also were on scene. A completed ICS 201 provided the basis for the IMT to establish objectives and prepare and forward to the State Incident Response Center an incident action plan for the next operational period. Day one concluded with a video-taped operational briefing. Day two began with a transition back to the local responders followed by an out-brief with the agency administrator, who received a complete final incident package. The team members spent some time conducting a hot-wash to identify areas that went well and areas that could be improved. Demobilization followed. IL-IMT involvement in this exercise was very beneficial in terms of the procedures followed, equipment utilized and working relationships developed.

✓ Many members of the IL-IMT have been able to work with National Type 1 and 2 teams to further their experiences and qualifications. During 2014, two members were deployed—one to northern California for three weeks in August as a member Wildland Fire Type 1 and 2 Teams, and one member to the state of Washington assigned to Wildland Fire Type 1 Team.



✓ During 2014 the IL-IMT was able to connect with fellow mobile support teams and publish information on the IL-IMT in several statewide magazines, including Fire Call (Illinois Association of Fire Protection Districts), Command Magazine (Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police), All Hazard Herald (U.S. Fire Administration, FEMA), and Illinois Municipal Review (Illinois Municipal League).



✓ At a minimum, the IL-IMT meets quarterly, rotating meetings throughout the state to maximize exposure to local first responders and permit members to see other resources the state has to offer. 2014 meetings were conducted in Springfield, Bloomington, Chicago and Urbana.

✓ On March 27 Major General Eyal Eizenberg, Commander of the Israel Home Front Command, and his staff met to exchange information with representatives from the Illinois National Guard, IEMA, Cook County Homeland Security and Emergency Management, Illinois Task Force 1, ILEAS, MABAS, IL-IMT and others. Rich Mikel represented the men and women of the IL-IMT for the three-hour event held at the Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy in Glenview. The meeting was beneficial for all involved. One identified common denominator was the need for interoperable communications between civilian response forces and military support units.



✓ The Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team is made up of hundreds of volunteers from every region of the state. These individuals, who come from the medical and emergency response community as well as the private sector, train to respond to communities impacted by disasters resulting in the paralysis or destruction of the healthcare infrastructure. In 2014 IMERT expanded its role in the first responder and medical community by conducting and participating in the following training and preparedness activities across the state:



- IMERT specific training—318 participants for a total of 986 student hours.
- IMERT-provided training to community and professional groups—411 attendees (1,530 student hours).
- IMERT members attended multiple classes and trainings offered by other agencies for a total of 988 education hours. Also, IMERT conducted two team-wide communications

drills with 767 total participants.

- IMERT participated in 15 exercises in communities across the state. Exercises focused on IMERT's role in the medical aspects of responder health and safety, mass casualty response, set-up and operation of temporary medical treatment sites, and Ebola response.
- IMERT participated in a mass casualty earthquake exercise in Metropolis, Ill., providing an opportunity for IMERT personnel to focus on providing medical care in an austere environment. The exercises also provided opportunities to integrate response capability with local authorities and develop working relationships with first responders from multiple disciplines.
- IMERT participated in the following activities: ITTF Leadership Exercise, Illinois Community Emergency Response Team Prairie State Challenge, IEMA Capstone 14 Exercise, ILEAS Conference, Illinois Public Health Association Preparedness Summit, IEMA Annual Conference, Region 7 Conference-In the Midst of Chaos, and communications drills coinciding with the "Great Shake Out" earthquake drills in June and October.
- IMERT is currently developing protocols for leveraging live-stream technology to provide telemedicine capabilities at disaster scenes, enabling instant access to medical experts regardless of the care provider's location. A major element of this project includes a collaborative effort with Emergency Medical Services for Children to develop a means to enhance pediatric and neonatal expert medical consultation in Illinois during a disaster.
- A new IMERT role this year is a partnership with IEMA's Radiological Assessment Field Team. IMERT provides on-scene medical support during training and exercises.
- IMERT developed the Collaborative Ebola Plan Assessment Team to help the healthcare system plan and train for Ebola virus disease patients. IMERT healthcare providers participate as actors, evaluators and third party observers for hospitals and community responders as they develop and test Ebola response capabilities. Four of these exercises were completed in 2014.
- A course for emergency responder organizations on enhancing responder resiliency was developed by Dr. Kathryn Juzwin, who heads up IMERT's mental health team. The course, designed for first responders and their sponsoring agencies, focuses on identification of pre-existing factors that influence disaster responder resiliency, factors that exacerbate or mitigate adverse effects, identification of negative stress reactions (physical and behavioral) and techniques to help responders reduce "real-time" and post-incident negative stress reaction.



- Stroger Cook County Hospital, in partnership with IMERT, is developing a SimLearning protocol for disaster response. These simulated learning experiences will provide medical personnel with opportunities outside of expensive large scale drills to challenge and evaluate their critical thinking and clinical decision making in a disaster scenario. IMERT's medical director is assisting in developing the disaster protocols, and IMERT volunteers have acted as research participants during protocol evaluation sessions.

2015 Initiatives

☐ IFSI SOTP (TRT and hazmat)

- Update and improve all TRT training props.
- Complete a Confined Space Field Operations Guide (FOG).
- Deliver the state's first blended rope operations course.
- Develop combined trench operations/technician blended course.
- Work with IEMA, ITTF, and MABAS to develop and deliver the second team leaders training exercise.
- Develop and roll-out a Hazmat FOG.
- Deliver the state's first hazmat operations blended course.
- Explore development of a tower rescue prop for rope rescue (tech level).
- Increase first responder statewide capabilities in high intensity "technical rescue of rescuers" by expanding the delivery of the 50-hour RIT course.
- Expand delivery of NIMS/ICS training to non-first responders and other local officials.
- Expand the IFSI NIMS/ICS position specific course offerings to include a communications leader course and communication technicians course.
- Continue to maintain/update all TRT/hazmat courses, ensuring compliance with the most current NFPA standards.
- The Regional Training Center (RTC) representatives on the Training Committee will continue to work to meet the guidelines of the RTC maintenance and improvement program as developed by the committee in 2009-2011 to ensure that all homeland security-related training props remain safe and current.

☐ IL-IMT

- Continue to increase the number of team members fully qualified in more than one position, providing depth and flexibility in meeting needs during a planned event.
- Continue to provide incident management support to any disaster in Illinois, specifically for repeat occurrences of recent blizzard, flooding and tornado.
- Continue to provide support to statewide training exercises and events such as the annual Fire College at IFSI, the state level exercises and the Illinois State Fair.
- Continue to obtain national level guidance and direction from National Incident Management Organization team leaders as part of a team training session consistent with previous years.
- Conduct training events that include other incident management teams, such as the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Shawnee National Forest teams. Oklahoma, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri IMT teams have expressed interest in common exercises with Illinois to strengthen Emergency Management Assistance Compact capabilities.
- Continue to support team members with the desire/ability to serve on a national team to expand team knowledge on emerging tactics, techniques and procedures.
- Continue to select team members to represent IL-IMT at the All-Hazards Incident Management Teams Association Conference as a means to acquire best practices across

the nation and develop professional working relationships with neighboring incident management teams.

- Continue reach-out programs and re-implement a website, hosted by ILEAS, to serve the public and team members.
- Participate in exercise planning process with the Illinois National Guard as well as serve a key role in their “Prairie Assurance Exercise” to be conducted Sept. 9-15.
- Continue mutual team education and training events with the EMAT to enhance response capabilities to affected communities.

❑ ILETSB Executive Institute

- Continue to develop and seek planning workshops and training for Illinois law enforcement and other public safety agencies.
- Continue to update and offer law enforcement intelligence sharing planning workshops, to be delivered through the 15 Mobile Team Units, to over 37,000 local law enforcement personnel throughout the state addressing Vision 2020 Priority #1. The various workshops will ensure that local public safety officials have access to the most current and comprehensive training and education available to prepare them for response and recovery to realized and/or emerging threats and vulnerabilities the state faces.
- Complete the development phase of the module-based leadership course, Critical Incident Response for 1st Responders, for front line supervisors and senior officers to be implemented in 2015.
- Continue to develop partnerships with local, county, state and federal public safety entities to increase law enforcement officers’ preparedness in the areas of prevention and response to pre-operational activity and other crimes that are precursors or indicators of terrorist activity.
- Continue hosting current online courses and develop module-based courses on the following topics for the Online Learning Network:
 - School Violence
 - Homegrown Terrorism
 - Emerging Homeland Security Issues for Executives
- Continue to publish homeland security related articles in the Law Enforcement Executive Forum and the ILETSB Executive Institute monthly newsletter and continue to seek homeland security related supplemental learning materials for public safety practitioners and scholars.
- Continue to host web-based Telecommunicator Emergency Response Training course for the National Joint Telecommunication Emergency Response Taskforce Initiative.

❑ IMERT

- Continue to develop and participate in Collaborative Ebola Plan Assessment exercises as requested by hospitals, local health departments and local emergency management agencies. As of the end of 2014, one was planned for January in central Illinois.
- Continue to further develop patient care simulator training for medical responders. Conduct a minimum of two sessions in 2015.
- Participate in exercises with other responders as requested, particularly Radiological Assessment Field Teams, State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team and other teams when possible.
- Conduct two call-out and deployment exercises—one in January in northern Illinois—in collaboration with community emergency response planners.
- Continue development of telemedicine capabilities to provide situational awareness directly from the scene and to engage medical specialists for clinical consultation.

Urban Area Committee

Purpose Statement

The Urban Area Committee, made up of members from the city of Chicago and Cook County, represents the Urban Area Working Group (UAWG). The core function of the Urban Area Committee is one of support to the city of Chicago and Cook County. The purpose of the UAWG as the senior policy and advisory body for the Urban Area is to coordinate the development and implementation of all state-administered grant programs. The Urban Area is committed to working closely with local, regional, state and federal partners to achieve seamless integration and complementary missions. Integration and collaboration are necessary for the Urban Area to effectively and efficiently accomplish its mission of keeping property secure and preserving citizen safety.

2014 Key Activities

Planning/Administrative Initiatives

- ✓ The Urban Area continued to build public awareness capabilities for different types of emergencies and ensure consistent and effective messaging strategies to the public.
- ✓ The Urban Area continued to build its active volunteer groups in local areas, with a focus on starting to centralize, expand and collaboratively train this extensive volunteer network.
- ✓ The Urban Area continued to collaborate on procurement processes relating to plans, projects, and initiatives to provide an enhanced and efficient preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery framework.
- ✓ The Urban Area reviewed the existing structure of the UAWG and provided recommendations to better align with the format of existing grant projects.
- ✓ In December, the Cook County Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (THIRA) was completed under the Urban Areas Security Initiative (UASI) grant program, which involved assessing and planning for the hazards and threats posing the greatest risk to the combined statistical area.
- ✓ The Urban Area initiated the development of its continuity of operations plan (COOP) and continuity of government (COG) plans for Chicago.
- ✓ The Cook County Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM), in collaboration with the city of Chicago and Cook County municipalities, completed the first-ever countywide multi-hazard mitigation plan. The Cook County Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted in September.
- ✓ The DHSEM worked with municipalities to outline partnerships and agree on operating procedures for emergency equipment response. Having these procedures outlined and approved before emergency situations occur allows for more effective response in the case of an emergency.
- ✓ The DHSEM utilized the UASI grant to fund individuals focused on intelligence analysis, logistical and response planning, as well as training and exercise development.

Information Sharing, Interoperability, Cyber and Technology Initiatives

- ✓ The Chicago Office of Emergency Management and Communications (OEMC) continued to strengthen its Operation Virtual Shield (OVS) project, which provides security surveillance capabilities for the city. The OEMC worked with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to incorporate the former Chicago Police Department (CPD) POD cameras into the OVS system. Efforts focused on expanding cameras on Lake Shore Drive, Solider Field, along parade routes, and throughout

Grant Park. By funding the continued replacement/upgrade of camera system components and expansion of coverage in key areas, homeland security funds have created and are sustaining a system that provides security surveillance for the entire city.

- ✓ The Chicago OEMC continued to develop its wireless (digital data, image, and video) interoperable communications investments for fixed and portable video surveillance and detection. The OEMC also continued to expand its fiber network backbone across the city, allowing for data and video to be shared and transmitted through the central information portal at OEMC to monitor and receive all camera images.
- ✓ The Chicago OEMC completed the narrow-banding of its public safety radio channels per FCC mandate in order to make better use of the radio spectrum. All police radios now have the ability to communicate and establish interoperable radio communications with police and fire units from the 134 cities, towns and villages of Cook County.
- ✓ The city of Chicago OEMC acquired 775 new portable data terminals (PDTs) for life cycle replacement utilizing UASI funds in 2014. PDTs are installed in almost 2,800 CPD vehicles to allow real-time access to critical information for first responders. Districts and field-based specialized units have color touch-screen equipment installed in their vehicles. The deployment of these PDTs began in late 2014, and further deployment will continue into 2015. New functions were added to PDTs, including Mobile Caboodle, which allows real-time map inquiries based upon GPS location information to quickly determine recent criminal events, calls for service, wanted offenders, and active gang conflicts and gang offenders within the vicinity.
- ✓ OEMC's computer aided dispatch (CAD) system was updated through projects that streamlined functionality, strengthened cyber security, and improved the process by which cell phone pictures can be sent to 9-1-1. The CAD system is the heart of the city's Emergency 9-1-1 Response system, used by call takers, dispatchers and supervisors to process every 9-1-1 call.
- ✓ The Chicago OEMC and CPD completed a comprehensive technology refresh and upgrade of its fusion center, the Crime Prevention and Information Center (CPIC). Technology upgrades include new workstations and high-definition display screens, telephone and radio communications, crime mapping, CAD access, and connectivity to over 25,000 surveillance cameras through OVS. The new center provides a flexible, state-of-the-art environment where Chicago's advanced technology is available 24 hours a day to analysts from multiple local, state, and federal agencies. Cook County is included in information sharing and has positions in the CPIC.
- ✓ Recognizing the need for "all-hazards, whole-community" preparedness and the impact that weather has on public sector partners, including the strategic and tactical operations of first responders, the private sector and the DHSEM developed, piloted and implemented a state-of-the-art weather notification system. Working with key partners, including the National Weather Service, the system provides timely weather information to the entire urban area, furthering the goal of interoperability, communications, outreach and coordination.
- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM developed, tested and is currently rolling out a mass notification system. This state-of-the-art targeted messaging system allows the DHSEM to enhance the decision advantage of county first responders and provide the most accurate situational awareness information to its sister agencies and client jurisdictions. Further enhancing this capability, the DHSEM is providing a resident subscription portal so that the general public can receive critical incident alerts.
- ✓ In support of interoperable communications, DHSEM worked with partner agencies to enhance the cache of radios throughout suburban Cook County for use during rapidly expanding situations, both man-made and natural, where interoperable communications are vital. As a result, these radios are helping to enhance safety and security, as well as cooperation, between

Cook County's 134 cities, towns, and villages, further expanding the operational posture of the Urban Area.

- ✓ The Urban Area continued to expand the utilization of WebEOC to critical partners as the Urban Area's critical incident management software. The WebEOC tool is a data information source used to coordinate situational awareness initiated by a joint decision between the city of Chicago, Cook County, the state of Illinois and FEMA Region V. WebEOC serves as a linkage between city, county, state, federal and private sector partners. The Cook County DHSEM, specifically, worked to develop and implement additional system capabilities, improving situational awareness among users and enhancing information flow. Moreover, in 2014, the DHSEM moved all daily operational actions onto the WebEOC platform, ensuring that personnel and the system would be highly capable during an incident.
- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM rolled out the Regional Cyber Security Threat and Awareness Program, providing cyber security training to help local and private entities understand the significance of cyber security and establish best practices and cyber security recommendations throughout the Urban Area. This is a collaborative effort with the city of Chicago, ensuring integration and alignment in preparedness, awareness and training.
- ✓ The DHSEM rolled out a cyber security log management system, which will provide alerting and trending of cyber security information across the county. This allows the DHSEM to quickly act on cyber security alerts and dispatch appropriate personnel to remediate. This initiative is in conjunction with the City of Chicago Information Security Office, which allows the city to easily share information about cyber security threats and coordinate defensive measures.

Citizen Preparedness/Outreach Initiatives

- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM worked in partnership with the academic sector, faith-based institutions and private sector partners to undertake multiple critical infrastructure and security assessments as well as workshops, seminars and exercises to help these organizations better prepare for, prevent, protect against, mitigate the effects of, respond to and recover from both man-made and natural events.
- ✓ The DHSEM held multiple town hall meetings throughout suburban Cook County for law enforcement, fire service, emergency management, public health and local elected/appointed officials, providing these key stakeholders an open forum to discuss the homeland security and emergency management strategy of the Urban Area.
- ✓ The DHSEM launched Countering Targeted Violence Against Our Communities (CTVAC), a community engagement initiative and training program focused on building partnerships between law enforcement, faith-based communities and other community leaders to address targeted violence and other mass casualty attacks.
- ✓ The DHSEM created Cook County's Interfaith Security Advisory Council, the first and largest interfaith collaboration focused exclusively on whole-community, all-hazard issues of safety and security, such as attacks on houses of worship, active shooter events, and natural disaster preparedness.
- ✓ The Public/Private Task Force, a consortium created by the Chicago OEMC, consists of key public and private sector stakeholders that meet on a monthly basis to provide an ongoing and consistent forum for information sharing, contingency planning, and building resilience between Chicago public safety agencies and operational private sector partnerships. The relationships forged through the task force have benefited various projects throughout the Urban Area and have applied across various funding streams, including grants. In 2014, the Public Private Task Force developed the Business Recovery Access Program (BRAP) to provide critical private sector personnel access to the areas or buildings impacted by an emergency incident. In May 2014, the OEMC and CPD successfully tested the BRAP at a location in the

central business district. The drill proved successful in establishing a check point where representatives were credentialed and issued temporary wristbands to allow access into a secure area. BRAP was demonstrated at the 2014 Big City Emergency Managers (BCEM) conference held in Chicago in September and was recognized by the BCEM members as a possible national model for credentialing.

- ✓ In 2014, the Chicago OEMC used UASI funding to build public awareness strategies for different types of emergencies and to ensure consistent and effective messaging to the public. UASI funding was used to upgrade the city's Notify Chicago public messaging system to improve usability and system efficiency. The new system allows for easier, faster and more consistent distribution of messages. The system also provides redundancy, improves the reliability of the system, and will provide the ability for geography based messages to be sent out when needed. In an effort to increase subscribers to the city's free Notify Chicago emergency notification system, OEMC included messaging in game day programs for the Chicago Bears, Chicago Cubs and Chicago Blackhawks as part of an overall campaign to promote public awareness among residents and visitors via emergency alerts about extreme weather and traffic disruptions affecting public safety.
- ✓ In an effort to promote emergency preparedness messages tailored to targeted demographics, the Chicago OEMC partnered with Radio Disney to develop messaging campaigns and promotions tailored to children and families. As part of a promotional package that included on-air radio spots, leader board website ads and family-oriented interactive events, Radio Disney provided a branded environment in which to convey the emergency preparedness message to youth and family audiences.

Training Initiatives

- ✓ The Urban Area continued to implement robust training and exercise programs in 2014, offering functional and full-scale training and exercises to Urban Area personnel in emergency medical services, public health, fire service, law enforcement, and education, as well as nonprofit, private and emergency management partners. This inclusive effort spanned various disciplines and grant programs, uniting preparedness objectives. Activities included a large scale regional exercise, regional technical rescue exercises and operational training and exercises.
- ✓ The Urban Area continued to expand damage assessment activities, including workshops, training and exercises, in response to all hazards.
- ✓ Cook County, working in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/FEMA, IEMA, the Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy and the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System, continued to deliver technical and operational rescue training (e.g. vertical rescue, confined space, collapse rescue, trench rescue, and hazardous materials) to fire service personnel throughout the Urban Area. City of Chicago first responder agencies undertook similar efforts with respect to technical and operational rescue training.
- ✓ Cook County worked in collaboration with DHS/FEMA, and the Illinois Tactical Officers Association, to deliver Multi-Assault Counter Terrorism Action Capability and active-threat scenario training in 2014, reaching over 1,000 law enforcement officers.
- ✓ The DHSEM hosted more than 300 individual training events, reaching over 7,200 first responders and covering topics as diverse as an after action analysis of the Boston Marathon Bombings with former Boston Police Chief Ed Davis to natural disaster preparedness resiliency reviews of tornado events in Joplin, Mo., to events related to Super-storm Sandy.
- ✓ Since 2012, over 300 representatives from the city, state, and private sector have been trained on the WebEOC tool. During 2014, the Urban Area conducted multiple WebEOC trainings to expand awareness and participation from sister agencies. The cross utilization of Web EOC

further the Urban Area's strategic vision to incorporate multiple jurisdictions across multiple disciplines into a unified network.

- ✓ The Cook County DHSEM successfully launched the Leading Through Crisis program, which allows mayors and managers of municipalities to think through disaster response before faced with the reality of an unfolding situation. Utilizing real-life case studies, multi-media and a cross-section of experts in emergency and crisis management, this effort helps chief executives and other high-level administrators understand their roles in an emergency, equips them with the leadership tools necessary to effectively respond, and prepares them for the types of issues, concerns and messaging that they may have to address. The program being reviewed by multiple states and municipalities for implementation in their jurisdictions.
- ✓ The Urban Area initiated the build out of a regional training tower to train firefighters in all aspects of fire rescue and survival. The tower is a fire burn prop designed to allow instructors to create training simulations that are as close to the real thing as possible. Its multi-tiered design means students can practice high-rise building rescue techniques and single- and two-story house fire rescues. The state, county and city partnered to make this prop a reality, enhancing training capabilities and accommodating even more students in regional training strategies.

Operational Response

- ✓ The DHSEM participated in 141 equipment deployments throughout suburban Cook County during 2014, providing resources such as generators, water pumps and other operational supplies necessary to respond to incidents and mitigate against future events.

2015 Initiatives

Planning/Administrative Initiatives

- ❑ The Urban Area will continue to enhance information sharing capabilities across all sectors—public, private, and non-profit. This includes but is not limited to utilization of internet-based information sharing tools and capabilities, agency-to-agency collaboration and communication, and operational coordination. A key priority of the Urban Area is to build a strategic information sharing program that incorporates the numerous capabilities currently utilized by the Urban Area. WebEOC is a consistent repository of important real-time information before, during, and after disasters. With a large number of sister and partner agencies trained in WebEOC, 2015 will provide opportunities to further utilization of this important secure information sharing tool and will build upon a larger information sharing strategy. The cross utilization of Web EOC furthers the Urban Area's strategic vision to incorporate multiple jurisdictions across multiple disciplines into a common operating picture. The Urban Area continues to focus on all types of disasters, including man-made, technological, and natural.
- ❑ The Urban Area will continue to establish an all-hazards approach to planning and operational coordination before, during, and after disasters of all kinds. Operational coordination will focus on a systematic approach, including coordination and communication between operation centers in order to ensure that all agencies can share resources and information. This effort will involve enhancing existing relationships with local, county, state, federal, non-profit, and private sector entities. The Urban Area intends to specifically focus on the transportation sector to address high risk rail transport as well as the whole community approach with emphasis on the at-risk and functional needs population.
- ❑ The Urban Area will continue to transition baseline planning derived from the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program. The multitude of regional plans developed during the grant performance period provides a framework for the Urban Area to establish a strategic approach to operationalize the plans at the local level. This process will take into consideration existing local and regional plans to ensure plans are realistic, operational, and attainable, understanding that disasters of all kinds have no boundaries.

- ❑ The Urban Area will continue to focus on incorporating COOP planning and programming into its global approach to preparedness. In the upcoming year, the Urban Area will continue to operationalize COOP and COG plans for the city of Chicago and Cook County.
- ❑ The Urban Area has over 35 active volunteer groups, which make up the Community Organizations Active in Disaster coalition. The focus of this coalition is operational integration to include multi-agency resource centers, donations and volunteer management, and overall disaster recovery. The Urban Area will continue to work alongside these groups to enhance recovery efforts and global planning initiatives.

Information Sharing, Interoperability, Cyber and Technology Initiatives

- ❑ The DHSEM will be rolling out a network intrusion prevention system that will provide greater visibility and protection against malicious threats on the county network. DHSEM will be working with the City of Chicago Information Security Office to discuss lessons learned and gain insight from their deployment. This implementation will also allow the DHSEM to share threat information with the City of Chicago Information Security Office because the systems will be interoperable.
- ❑ The Chicago OEMC and Cook County DHSEM will continue to collaborate on a joint Cyber Security initiative and are in the process of building a unified security environment where detection and prevention systems compare and share data. The Regional Cyber Security Improvement Plan outlines how the city of Chicago, Cook County, and other sister agencies will become more resilient and efficient in prevention, identification and risk mitigation. The value and benefit is not only in education, but in the deployment of proven tools and training in an efficient and optimal way.
- ❑ The CPD's award-winning Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting (CLEAR) system, the largest police database in the United States, shares information with over 400 local, state, and federal law enforcement partner agencies. All Cook County suburban police departments, over 120 agencies, utilize the CLEAR system for all arrest processing, allowing real-time data sharing across jurisdictional boundaries. CLEAR is being expanded to allow additional external agencies, such as the Cook County Sheriff's Office, to share this platform for regional incident reporting and interoperability. CLEAR's infrastructure is also being re-engineered to improve data-sharing and interoperability across the entire region. Major new components of CLEAR now in development for 2015 include a new Unified Front End for streamlined incident processing and a new case management system for improved follow-up investigation management.
- ❑ The Chicago OEMC will continue to develop its wireless (digital data, image, and video) interoperable communications investments through the Operation Virtual Shield program for fixed and portable video surveillance and detection and will continue to expand the existing fiber network backbone that allows data and video to be shared and transmitted across the city.

Citizen Preparedness/Outreach Initiatives

- ❑ In 2015, Chicago OEMC, in partnership with Cook County DHSEM and U.S. DHS, will launch a cohesive "See Something Say Something" campaign to encourage those who live and work within the metropolitan area to report suspicious activity and objects. Through the program, the city provided suspicious activity reporting training to suburban law enforcement jurisdictions and, together with the county, implemented a shared reporting number and website to ensure effective coordination across the city and suburbs.
- ❑ The DHSEM will continue to utilize available media to announce and enhance the reach of emergency messages through current technology as well as a new DHSEM website, complete with a public and private secure portal with a calendar of training, exercise and outreach events. Additionally, resources will be available to support the whole community in an effort to prepare for the threats and hazards that pose the greatest risk.

- ❑ Chicago OEMC will continue to promote emergency preparedness and the Notify Chicago emergency alert system. As a complement, the department will highlight the regional "Gear Up, Get Ready" campaign to encourage the public to take action to prepare for unplanned events that could disrupt normal daily living. With a combination of homeland security and emergency recovery and response messages, the OEMC continues to stress individual responsibility for public safety.

Training Initiatives

- ❑ In 2015 the Urban Area will develop an integrated and multidisciplinary training program through initiating, planning, executing, controlling, and updating a curriculum based on best practices or lessons learned from regional or domestic disasters. The Urban Area will quantify and qualify the training and exercise activities undertaken to drive understanding of effectiveness and future training needs with a focus on enhancement of training and exercise instructors based on the FEMA instructor program. The Urban Area will collaborate to align different jurisdictional training and exercise programs by enhancing priority capabilities as identified in the THIRA. To achieve this by the end of 2015, the Urban Area will formally establish a training and exercise planning workshop to focus on a three-year training and exercise plan. The Urban Area will enhance and develop a training and exercise tracking program to ensure all individuals have the capability to represent agencies and support their overall mission and vision while contributing to a multi-jurisdictional event or incident.
- ❑ The Urban Area will continue to implement workshops with a focus on extreme weather seasons and specific operational plans to ensure multijurisdictional coordination based on the planning process. Each of the workshops will provide an opportunity to revisit after action items and lessons learned from previous events and incidents. While special event planning is not a new concept, planned events provide a training ground for operational plans. The Urban Area will continue to focus on prioritizing detailed planning, coordinated execution, and a comprehensive after action process to ensure the utmost safety and security of attendees and citizens.

State of Illinois Homeland Security Strategy (July 24, 2013)

The state of Illinois provides a system of centralized coordination and communication for federal, state, and local governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from all hazards in order to minimize the impact on lives, property, infrastructure and the economy. Implementation of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and a systems-based approach to preparedness enable the state of Illinois to build upon capabilities and programs to achieve greater success than individual, disparate efforts could accomplish.

The Illinois Terrorism Task Force, as an advisory body to the Governor, provides statutory recommendations and guidance on homeland security laws, policies, protocol and procedures, in addition to establishing long-term strategic solutions to the threats and realities of terrorism and other major events.

In an effort to refine its homeland security strategy for dealing with current and emerging threats and risk, citizen preparedness, and disaster response and recovery, Illinois undertook a year-long, statewide, grass-roots project that engaged law enforcement, fire services, public and private health organizations, emergency management, school officials, the private sector, elected officials, non-governmental organizations and private citizens. This initiative, called Illinois Homeland Security Vision 2020, featured “whole community” participation in a series of town hall meetings across the state. The end result of this effort was an updated homeland security strategy that builds upon the successes of the past decade and addresses the challenges public safety officials face in the future.

Following are the strategic priorities established through the Vision 2020 process:

Priority #1:

Ensure that state and local public safety officials have access to the most current and comprehensive training and education available, to prepare them for any realized and/or emerging threats posing a risk or vulnerability to the state for facilitation of standardized and safe implementation of response and recovery duties.

Priority #2:

Ensure homeland security preparedness activities conducted at the sub-state, regional, and statewide levels are integrated, enhance the overall response and recovery posture of the state, and support achievement of a common operating picture that encompasses the whole community throughout all mission areas.

Priority #3:

Ensure utilize a single statewide governance structure for the prioritization of preparedness activities supporting the core components of the Illinois Homeland Security Strategy to ensure a single mission thus maximizing limited federal, state, and local funding to accomplish a common goal.

Priority #4:

Ensure the whole community has the ability to prepare for, prevent, protect, and respond to an emergency or crisis situation and support the dissemination of crisis and disaster intelligence information to appropriate agencies to ensure the whole community has access to current, actionable information.

Priority #5:

Utilize the latest operable and interoperable voice, data, and video communication technologies to ensure the public safety community has access to immediate, actionable information for prompt, accurate, and safe response during an emergency while seamlessly communicating on a sub-state, regional, and statewide basis.

Priority #6:

Utilize the latest technologies to educate the public on the importance of personal and community preparedness prior to, during and after a disaster and immediately alert and warn the population of Illinois so they can take appropriate actions following an event and maintain life safety.

Priority #7:

Create a comprehensive and integrated volunteer recruitment, training, and utilization plan for volunteers utilized by associations and government and non-government organizations during a state level emergency, and develop a tool-kit whereby this plan can be tailored for use at the local and regional level.

Priority #8:

Identify, assess, and harden the state’s high risk/vulnerability sites, based on the latest threat and vulnerability assessments, in partnership with the private sector, to prevent an incident, protect critical infrastructure, and mitigate health and safety risk to the public.

The following strategy was adopted by the Illinois Terrorism Task Force on July 24, 2013.

1.0 Common Capabilities

- 1.1** **Planning-** Conduct a systematic process engaging the whole community as appropriate in the development of executable strategic, operational, and/or community-based approaches to meet defined objectives.

Desired Outcomes:

- 1.1.1** Develop progressive standards for completion of joint operational planning and resource management at all functional areas for organizations having a role in response and/or recovery.
- 1.1.2** Conduct regional meetings among all stakeholders to establish training schedules and milestones for joint operational planning and resource management coursework for collaborative acceptance and promulgation.
- 1.1.3** Develop and execute joint operational planning coursework statewide to enact consistent response and recovery plans using a phased action level approach.
- 1.1.4** Establish and maintain whole community partnerships in support of state, sub-state, regional, county and municipal response and recovery using joint operational planning and resource management processes.
- 1.1.5** Develop Continuity of Operations Plans (COOP) for all organizations having a role in response and recovery statewide.
- 1.1.6** Develop Continuity of Government (COG) plans for the executive, judicial, and state legislative branches as appropriate for all levels of government statewide.

- 1.1.7 Develop Emergency Action Plan and Occupant Emergency Plans in accordance with state and federal law and rules and regulations for applicable facilities statewide.

1.2 Public Information and Warning- Deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable, and actionable information to the whole community through the use of clear, consistent, accessible, and culturally and linguistically appropriate methods to effectively relay information regarding any threat or hazard and, as appropriate, the actions being taken and the assistance being made available.

Desired Outcomes:

- 1.2.1 Develop and implement a public education, information, and awareness campaign to inform the general public on pre-disaster, disaster, and post-disaster information, including procedures for dissemination of information to the media and public inquiries.
- 1.2.2 Disseminate timely and actionable communications and warnings of actual or impending emergencies, to key decision makers, emergency response personnel, private sector organizations, and other stakeholders as appropriate.
- 1.2.3 Provide public information and warnings of potential, actual or impending emergencies via primary and alternative systems to ensure diverse populations are adequately educated and informed.
- 1.2.4 Develop and maintain a public information plan designed to inform the public in a timely and effective manner using alternative formats to include provisions for response to public inquiries and rumor control.

1.3 Operational Coordination- Establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operational structure and process that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities.

Desired Outcomes:

- 1.3.1 Employ joint platforms (primary and secondary) for delivery of disaster intelligence among and between the public and private sectors to share, coordinate, and validate critical disaster intelligence, gain situational awareness, and respond or recover using a common operating picture.
- 1.3.2 Execute coordinated response and recovery operations through the application of joint strategic priorities and objectives, and collaborative courses of action in accordance with established policy and procedures.

2.0 Prevention Capabilities

2.1 Forensics and Attribution- Conduct forensic analysis and attribute terrorist acts (including the means and methods of terrorism) to their source, to include forensic analysis as well as attribution for an attack and for the preparation for an attack in an effort to prevent initial or follow-on acts and/or swiftly develop counter-options.

Desired outcomes:

- 2.1.1 Research, assess, and/or conduct surveillance on existing or potential risk and vulnerability analysis information for the prioritization of mitigation, preparedness and prevention efforts.

2.1.2 Develop and implement standardized protocols among all stakeholders having enabling authority for all applicable hazards requiring heightened inspections, surveillance and testing processes, investigatory processes, prosecution, and/or interdiction activities.

2.2 **Intelligence and Information Sharing**- Provide timely, accurate and actionable information resulting from the planning, direction, collection, exploitation, processing, analysis, production, dissemination, evaluation, and feedback of available information concerning threats to the United States, its people, property or interests; the development, proliferation, or use of WMDs; or any other matter bearing on U.S. national or homeland security by federal, state, local and other stakeholders. Information sharing is the ability to exchange intelligence, information, data, or knowledge among federal, state, local, or private sector entities, as appropriate.

Desired Outcomes:

2.2.1: Develop consistent frameworks and collaborative structures for intelligence gathering, sharing and dissemination among all organizations having a role in response or recovery.

2.2.2: Initiate systems for data collection and sharing among and between the public and private sectors to ensure damage assessments, intelligence information, suspicious activity reports, and prevention initiatives are distributed to the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

2.2.3: Implement and utilization of intelligence platforms and processes to identify primary, secondary, and tertiary threats/hazards obtained from collaborative intelligence activities, threat assessments, alert networks, surveillance programs, and other sources of information obtained from the whole community.

2.3 **Interdiction and Disruption**- Delay, divert, intercept, halt, apprehend, or secure threats and/or hazards.

Desired Outcomes:

2.3.1: Identify and apply intelligence and other information to interdiction activities including counter measures, heightened inspections, enhanced surveillance and security operations, and law enforcement operations.

2.3.2: Identify and apply public health and agricultural surveillance and testing processes, immunizations, isolation, embargos, and/or quarantine as appropriate to preempt or prevent spread of disease or epidemic.

2.3.3: Activate alert networks and prevention activities commensurate with risks among internal and external stakeholders to interdict potential threats and prevent incidents.

2.4 **Screening, Search and Detection**- Identify, discover, or locate threats and/or hazards through active and passive surveillance and search procedures. This may include the use of systematic examinations and assessments, sensor technologies, or physical investigation and intelligence.

Desired Outcomes:

2.4.1 Maximize international, national, and state alert and warning systems and other sources of expertise for relevant, timely, and actionable public information and warning.

2.4.2 Sustain alert networks and surveillance programs used in surveillance, testing, and discrete monitoring operations.

2.4.3 Adjudicate recognized alert/surveillance events requiring screening, search and detection activities to/from all hazards.

3.0 Protection Capabilities

3.1 **Access Control and Identity Verification**- Apply a broad range of physical, technological, and cyber measures to control admittance to critical locations and systems, limiting access to authorized individuals to carry out legitimate activities.

Desired Outcomes:

3.1.1 Establish a consistent process and system for credentialing among all organizations having a role in response and recovery.

3.1.2 Establish a consistent process and system for credentialing or identification of volunteers (sponsored, non-affiliated, and spontaneous) among all organizations having a role in response and recovery.

3.1.3 Implement and maintain protocols for regionalized access control measures to specific locations, information, and networks necessary for response and recovery.

3.2 **Cyber Security**- Protect against damage to, the unauthorized use of, and/or the exploitation of electronic communications systems and services (and the information contained therein), and ensure restoration of services.

Desired Outcomes:

3.2.1 Implement phased action level response with identified trigger points for continuity of operations and government, and resumption of civil authorities, security mechanisms, and life essential processes.

3.2.2 Ensure response to cyber threats using event sequence and structure guidance developed among the public and private sectors.

3.2.3 Maintain existing security protocols and measures, and implement appropriate enhanced measures, for protection of public and private information and critical information assets utilized by/through the State of Illinois and its stakeholders.

3.3 **Physical Protection Measures**- including actions targeted at threats, vulnerabilities, and/or consequences, by controlling movement and protecting borders, critical infrastructure, and the homeland.

Desired Outcomes:

3.3.1: Assist in providing critical infrastructure protection and enhanced hardening capabilities statewide utilizing collaborative workshops, meetings, and conferences among sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector stakeholders.

3.3.2 Coordinate the application for and receipt of available federal grant funding among sub-state, state and regional, federal, and private sector stakeholders for protection of critical infrastructure and key resources statewide.

3.4 **Risk Management for Protection** - Identify, assess, and prioritize risks to inform those responsible for protection activities and investments.

Desired Outcomes:

3.4.1: Coordinate semi-annual meetings with sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector representatives for identification and development of threat vulnerabilities, consequences, and risk mitigation options.

3.4.2 Coordinate semi-annual meetings with sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector representatives to implement consistent threat vulnerability risk mitigation options.

3.5 **Supply Chain Integrity and Security-** Strengthen the security and resilience of the supply chain.

Desired Outcomes:

3.5.1 Establish an authorized vendor supply/service database.

3.5.2 Establish force security for response personnel, transportation routes, and supply chains.

3.5.3 Coordinate with requesting private sector organizations during response and recovery for restoration of life safety and life essential services.

3.5.4 Establish and maintain force security and protection at operable staging and distribution sites, and mass care/prophylaxis sites throughout event operations.

4.0 Mitigation Capabilities

4.1 **Community Resilience-** Lead the integrated effort to recognize, understand, communicate, plan, and address risks so that the community can develop a set of actions to accomplish mitigation and improve resilience.

Desired Outcomes:

4.1.1 Educate and assist chief elected officials, key decision makers, emergency management, local, and private sector organizations participating in applicable federal, state, local, or public/private mitigation efforts and projects.

4.1.2 Provide direct assistance to requesting local governments on risk informed mitigation plan development and processes using a whole community approach for all hazards based on planning and whole community engagement.

4.1.3 Maintain a forum for the whole community to provide technical assistance on and monitor the progress of mitigation strategies and completed initiatives that result in the reduction or limitation of hazard impact.

4.1.4 Implement prevention programs, consistent with the strategies and initiatives outlined for a reduction in hazard impact.

4.1.5 Identify partnerships to integrate information on resilience using whole community approaches to support training and education, community-derived approaches, and continuous quality improvement process for feedback related specifically to crisis preparedness and response.

4.2 **Long-term Vulnerability Reduction-** Build and sustain resilient systems, communities, and critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines to reduce their vulnerability to natural, technological, and human-caused incidents by lessening the likelihood, severity, and duration of the adverse consequences of these incidents.

Desired Outcomes:

4.2.1: Implement a long-term public information/education strategy for all hazards aimed at enhancing individual preparedness, reducing hazard impact, and educating the population base.

4.2.2: Annually assess risk factors and vulnerabilities at the sub-state, state, and regional levels to identify enhancements and/or changes in posture necessary for risk reduction for the population, critical infrastructure, and key resources from all types of hazards.

4.2.3: Coordinate the application for and receipt of available federal grant funding among sub-state, state, regional, federal, and private sector stakeholder for long-term vulnerability reduction campaigns.

4.2.4: Coordinate planning efforts for the state population covered by a FEMA-approved Natural Hazard Mitigation Plan and/or Multi-Hazard Mitigation Strategy.

4.3 **Risk and Disaster Resilience Assessment**- Assess risk and disaster resilience so that decision makers, responders, and community members can take informed action to reduce their entity's risk and increase their resilience.

4.3.1 Coordinate planning efforts for counties, municipalities, institutes of higher education, and other governmental and non-government organizations in completion of a joint risk assessment and hazard vulnerability analysis.

4.3.2 Coordinate the development of a sub-state, state, and regional resource management gap analyses for development of a comprehensive resource base using objectives driven prioritization and utilization.

4.3.3 Implement a comprehensive, hazard-based resource management performance objective at the sub-state, state, and regional levels.

4.4 **Threats and Hazard Identification**- Identify the threats and hazards that occur in the geographic area; determine frequency and magnitude; and incorporate this into analysis and planning processes so as to clearly understand the needs of a community or entity.

Desired Outcomes:

4.4.1 Review and analyze hazard characteristics and geographic vulnerabilities (frequency, duration, magnitude, scope, etc.) to identify high risk/vulnerability areas.

4.4.2 Review and analyze the political, geographical, logical, cyber and dependent nodes and links to identify high risk/vulnerability areas.

4.4.3 Utilize hazard modeling data and critical infrastructure assessments to determine critical nodes, links and cascading effects preventing effective response and recovery operations.

4.4.4 Utilize demographic databases to identify variances in population vulnerability against all hazards.

4.4.5 Utilize threat and hazard identification assessments to enhance plans and preparedness postures.

5.0 Response Capabilities

5.1 **Critical Transportation**- Provide transportation (including infrastructure access and accessible transportation services) for response priority objectives, including the

evacuation of people and animals, and the delivery of vital response personnel, equipment, and services into the affected areas.

Desired Outcomes:

5.1.1 Establish a critical transportation plan to identify primary, secondary, and tertiary ingress and egress routes for response and recovery operations.

5.1.2 Coordinate dissemination of transportation route plans to all stakeholders.

5.1.3 Implement transportation route plans to ensure transportation corridors are available for ingress and egress of response organizations (government, non-governmental, private sector, and volunteer organizations) and the public in affected areas.

5.2 **Environmental Response/Health and Safety**- Ensure the availability of guidance and resources to address all hazards, including hazardous materials, acts of terrorism, and natural disasters, in support of responder operations and the affected communities.

Desired Outcomes:

5.2.1 Implement and disseminate consistent general public health and safety pre-scripted broadcast prior to, during, and after events.

5.2.2 Implement and disseminate consistent responder health and safety protocols, procedures, and guidance prior to, during, and after events.

5.2.3 Implement and maintain protocols for debris management, hazardous materials recovery, the resumption of potable water, wastewater, and sanitation consistent with current environmental protection agency regulations.

5.2.4 Assess and monitor the health, welfare, and morale of the public and responders throughout event structures.

5.2.5 Implement consistent procedures and protocol for sustained transition from short-term recovery through long-term recovery.

5.3 **Fatality Management Services**- Provide fatality management services, including body recovery and victim identification; work with state and local authorities to provide temporary mortuary solutions; share information with mass care services for the purpose of reunifying family members and caregivers with missing persons/remains; and provide counseling to the bereaved.

Desired Outcomes:

5.3.1 Assess and evaluate the need to establish a fatality management structure.

5.3.2 Identify conditions that have potential effects on fatality management operations including geography, atmospheric conditions, location, environment, topography, and availability of adequate personnel and equipment.

5.3.3 Assist in final disposition of remains conducted in accordance with the coroner's office standard operating procedures.

5.4 **Mass Care Services**- Provide life-sustaining services to the affected population with a focus on hydration, feeding, and sheltering to those who have the most need, as well as support for reunifying families.

Desired Outcomes:

5.4.1 Identify and establish whole community partnerships for development of mass care strategies and plans addressing populations displaced during disaster.

5.4.2 Complete mass care facility specific health and safety assessments and agreements with partner agencies necessary for timely and effective activation of shelter and other mass care services, medical care and health services for populations affected during disaster.

5.4.3 Establish consistent volunteer surge/activation plans and procedures for implementation of mass care processes.

5.4.4 Develop and implement consistent plans and procedures statewide for surveillance, inspection, and monitoring of mass care sites activated during disaster.

5.5 **Mass Search and Rescue Operations**- Deliver traditional and atypical search and rescue capabilities, including personnel, services, animals, and assets to survivors in need, with the goal of saving the greatest number of endangered lives in the shortest time possible.

Desired Outcomes:

5.5.1 Identify local and state search and rescue assets and organizations, federal search and rescue assets, federal urban area search and rescue taskforces, and FEMA Incident Support Teams.

5.5.2 Determine organization structure, assets, mission base(s) and support structure required for each search mission or search operations area.

5.5.3 Ensure provisions for immediate health, safety, and medical care are available throughout SAR operations.

5.5.4 Ensure the provision for mental/behavioral health and critical incident and stress debriefing are available throughout operations.

5.6 **On-Scene Security and Protection**- Ensure a safe and secure environment through law enforcement and related security and protection operations for people and communities located within affected areas and also for all traditional and atypical response personnel engaged in lifesaving and life-sustaining operations.

Desired Outcomes:

5.6.1 Coordinate on-scene force security and protection for the safeguarding of response personnel, staging areas, critical facilities, commodities, and material.

5.6.2 Coordinate and implement force security and protection for affected populations.

5.6.3 Eliminate and/or mitigate risks for further damage to persons, property, or the environment throughout response and recovery.

5.7 **Operational Communications**- Ensure the capacity for timely communications in support of security, situational awareness, and operations by any and all means available, among and between affected communities in the impact area and all response forces.

Desired Outcomes:

5.7.1 Coordinate timely communications to support security, situational awareness, and operations involved in disaster response and recovery.

5.7.2 Provide radio, telecommunications, and data systems support to local and state emergency response organizations during emergency operations to achieve interoperability.

5.7.3 Maintain communications capabilities for identified hazards and the requirements for potential operating environments, including redundancies to provide primary and alternate means of communication in case of failure in a primary system.

5.7.4 Establish and maintain timely communications to/for the public using alternative formats for continuity of government and delivery of emergency alert, warning, and/or protective action messaging.

5.7.5 Establish sufficient communications infrastructure in affected areas to support on-going life-sustaining activities and transition to long-term recovery.

5.8 **Public and Private Services and Resources**- Provide essential public and private services and resources to the affected population and surrounding communities, to include emergency power to critical facilities, fuel support for emergency responders, and access to community staples (e.g., grocery stores, pharmacies, and banks) and fire and other first response services.

Desired Outcomes:

5.8.1 Establish a common business emergency operations center (BEOC) network to coordinate public/private sector activities for response and recovery.

5.8.2 Distribute public/private sector common operating picture to coordinate restoration efforts and delivery of life essential services.

5.9 **Public Health and Medical Services**- Provide lifesaving medical treatment via emergency medical services and related operations and avoid additional disease and injury by providing targeted public health and medical support and products to all people in need within the affected area.

Desired Outcomes:

5.9.1 Coordinate emergency medical services for populations requiring disaster related services resulting from a catastrophic event to avoid additional disease and injury.

5.9.2 Implement control mechanisms to prevent the spread and/or migration of foodborne, waterborne, vector borne, and other infectious diseases.

5.9.3 Deliver approved and identified medical counter measures to exposed populations and responders.

5.9.4 Establish and sustain medical surge and triage efforts in support of casualties to include transport and treatment for those likely to survive injuries.

5.9.5 Coordinate and disseminate public information on health and safety concerns along primary and alternative systems to ensure diverse populations are adequately educated and informed.

5.10 **Situational Assessment**- Provide all decision makers with decision-relevant information regarding the nature and extent of the hazard, any cascading effects, and the status of the response.

Desired Outcomes:

5.10.1 Utilize/distribute disaster intelligence, critical information requirements, and priority information requirements obtained from all response personnel/organizations to determine the nature and extent of the hazard and status of emergency response and recovery efforts.

5.10.2 Utilize/distribute of disaster intelligence, critical information requirements, and priority information requirements obtained from all response personnel/organizations to provide and maintain life-saving and/or life resources and activities.

6.0 Recovery Capabilities

6.1 **Infrastructure Systems**- Stabilize critical infrastructure functions, minimize health and safety threats, and efficiently restore and revitalize systems and services to support a viable, resilient community.

Desired Outcomes:

6.1.1 Restore and sustain health and safety, life-safety, and life essential services necessary for community functionality.

6.1.2 Develop and establish long-term disaster recovery/community restoration plans for effected jurisdictions eligible for state and federal disaster relief funds.

6.1.3 Provide temporary and/or alternative support systems to affected communities throughout short-term and long-term recovery and restoration efforts.

6.1.4 Prioritize restoration of critical infrastructure for response and recovery in support of life safety and life essential processes/services.

6.1.5 Coordinate public/private sector response and recovery activities for long-term restoration of critical infrastructure and services.

6.2 **Economic Recovery**- Return economic and business activities (including food and agriculture) to a healthy state and develop new business and employment opportunities that result in a sustainable and economically viable community.

Desired Outcomes:

6.2.1 Provide technical assistance and support in assessing economic, social, psychological, and physical damages associated with the event to develop economic revitalization and recovery strategies.

6.2.2 Develop and establish long-term disaster recovery/community restoration plans for affected jurisdictions eligible for state and federal disaster relief funds.

6.2.3 Assist in returning affected areas to a sustainable/functional economy through the incorporation of mitigation strategies, revitalization efforts, and recovery planning timelines.

6.3 **Health and Social Services**- Restore and improve health and social services networks to promote the resilience, independence, health (including behavioral health), and well-being of the whole community.

6.3.1 Conduct, analyze, and complete an assessment of impacts, risks, consequences, and vulnerabilities to community health and social services. Restore health and basic social service functions.

6.3.2 Identify, restore, and sustain critical health and safety, life-safety and life essential services in collaboration with stakeholders for the general population and at-risk populations for long-term recovery and revitalization.

6.3.3 Coordinate development and implementation of a comprehensive health and social services plan with organizations having a role in public health, medical, mental/behavioral health, with persons with disabilities/functional needs, and with special populations.

6.3.4 Coordinate the dissemination of public information on health and safety concerns along primary and alternative systems to ensure diverse populations are adequately educated and informed.

6.3.5 Provide technical assistance and support in assessing economic, social, psychological and physical damages associated with event onset to develop economic revitalization and recovery strategies and planning timelines.

6.3.6 Restore and improve community resilience to health and social service networks through mitigation, prevention, and recovery efforts.

6.4 **Housing-** Implement housing solutions that effectively support the needs of the whole community and contribute to its sustainability and resilience.

Desired Outcomes:

6.4.1 Provide technical assistance and support in assessing the need for temporary housing of displaced populations in collaboration with identified/recognized health and social service organizations.

6.4.2 Establish temporary shelter and/or housing for displaced populations for temporary housing through identified/recognized health and social services organizations.

6.5 **Natural and Cultural Resources-** Protect natural and cultural resources and historic properties through appropriate planning, mitigation, response, and recovery actions to preserve, conserve, rehabilitate, and restore them consistent with post-disaster community priorities and best practices and in compliance with appropriate environmental and historical preservation laws and executive orders.

6.5.1 Develop continuity of operations plans necessary at all identified sites for historic preservation of natural and cultural resources statewide.

Illinois Homeland Security Funds

2014 Expenditure Report (as of Dec. 31, 2014)

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$16,357,000.00	\$2,829.21	\$16,354,170.79

Urban Areas Security Initiative

Federal Fiscal Year 2014

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$69,500,000.00	\$96.62	\$69,499,903.38
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,199,850.00	\$12,592.08	\$1,187,257.92
FY2014 Totals	\$70,699,850.00	\$12,688.70	\$70,687,161.30

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$14,222,962.00	9,012,857.20	\$5,210,104.80

Urban Areas Security Initiative

Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$67,727,836.00	\$1,147,062.81	\$66,580,773.19
NonProfit Security Grant	\$374,300.00	\$182,749.93	\$191,550.07
FY2013 Totals	\$68,102,136.00	\$1,329,812.74	\$66,772,323.26

State and Local Implementation Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2013

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State and Local Implementation Grant	\$4,067,403.00	\$379,481.91	\$3,687,921.09

State Homeland Security Grant Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$11,852,469.00	\$11,816,726.75	\$35,742.25

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$47,703,062.00	\$47,666,993.09	\$36,068.91
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,468,999.00	\$1,467,246.61	\$1,752.39
FY2012 Totals	\$49,172,061.00	\$49,134,239.70	\$37,821.30

National Training Program (Cyber)
Federal Fiscal Year 2012

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
National Training Program—Cyber	\$1,000,000.00	\$334,387.69	\$665,612.31

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$20,212,506.00	\$20,209,147.74	\$3,358.26
Citizen Corps	\$322,293.00	\$321,805.79	\$487.21
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$281,693.00	\$280,455.86	\$1,237.14
Emergency Operations Center Grant	\$250,000.00	\$200,431.16	\$49,568.84
FY2011 Totals	\$21,066,492.00	\$21,011,840.55	\$54,651.45

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2011

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$54,653,862.00	\$49,355,900.57	\$5,297,961.43
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	\$1,281,976.00	\$940,479.66	\$341,496.34
NonProfit Security Grant	\$2,174,320.00	\$2,020,923.94	\$153,396.06
FY2011 Totals	\$58,110,158.00	\$52,317,304.17	\$5,792,853.83

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$32,556,036.00	\$32,556,007.85	\$28.15
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant	\$1,864,500.00	\$1,864,500.00	\$0.00
Citizen Corps	\$406,833.00	\$406,833.00	\$0.00
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$317,419.00	\$317,419.00	\$0.00
Buffer Zone Protection	\$2,600,000.00	\$2,580,870.72	\$19,129.28
Emergency Operations Center Grant	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,105,215.67	\$144,784.33
FY2010 Totals	\$39,994,788.00	\$39,830,846.24	\$163,941.76

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2010

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$54,653,862.00	\$54,653,862.00	\$0.00
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	\$3,570,000.00	\$2,758,857.04	\$811,142.96
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,422,500.00	\$1,417,550.92	\$4,949.08
FY2010 Totals	\$59,646,362.00	\$58,830,269.96	\$816,092.04

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$33,799,000.00	\$33,798,999.91	\$0.09
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant	\$2,071,676.00	\$2,068,041.90	\$3,624.10
Citizen Corps	\$476,536.00	\$476,223.81	\$312.19
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$321,221.00	\$320,612.48	\$608.52
Buffer Zone Protection	\$3,000,000.00	\$2,483,093.66	\$516,906.34
Emergency Operations Center Grant	\$2,250,000.00	\$2,236,474.16	\$13,525.84
FY2009 Totals	\$41,918,433.00	\$41,383,445.92	\$534,987.08

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2009

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$52,320,650.00	\$51,955,611.30	\$365,038.70
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	\$3,617,000.00	\$3,218,513.39	\$398,486.61
NonProfit Security Grant	\$448,875.00	\$447,568.97	\$1,306.03
FY2009 Totals	\$56,386,525.00	\$55,621,693.66	\$764,831.34

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$34,960,000.00	\$34,938,917.74	\$21,082.26
Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant	\$1,827,339.00	\$1,827,339.00	\$0.00
Citizen Corps	\$479,613.00	\$479,613.00	\$0.00
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$321,221.00	\$320,815.94	\$405.06
Buffer Zone Protection	\$2,189,000.00	\$2,032,197.28	\$156,802.72
Emergency Operations Center Grant	\$1,143,916.00	\$1,106,583.45	\$37,332.55
FY2008 Totals	\$40,921,089.00	\$40,705,466.41	\$215,622.59

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2008

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$45,861,500.00	\$45,861,500.00	\$0.00
Transit Security Grant	\$25,997,331.00	\$24,892,882.59	\$1,104,448.41
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant	\$6,000,000.00	\$5,683,784.25	\$316,215.75
NonProfit Security Grant	\$1,694,343.00	\$1,601,708.25	\$92,634.75
FY2008 Totals	\$79,553,174.00	\$78,039,875.09	\$1,513,298.91

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$22,300,000.00	\$22,300,000.00	\$0.00
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	\$15,930,000.00	\$15,930,000.00	\$0.00
Citizen Corps	\$479,659.00	\$479,659.00	\$0.00
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$258,145.00	\$254,486.75	\$3,658.25
Buffer Zone Protection	\$1,540,000.00	\$1,522,032.20	\$17,967.80
Public Safety Interoperable Communication	\$36,414,263.00	\$36,411,551.01	\$2,711.99
FY2007 Totals	\$76,922,067.00	\$76,897,728.96	\$24,338.04

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2007

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$47,280,000.00	\$47,279,582.00	\$418.00
Transit Security Grant	\$12,837,834.00	\$11,853,307.50	\$984,526.50
Transit Security Grant Supplemental	\$7,800,000.00	\$6,819,451.02	\$980,548.98
NonProfit Security Grant	\$4,221,333.00	\$3,964,355.02	\$256,977.98
FY2007 Totals	\$72,139,167.00	\$69,916,695.54	\$2,222,471.46

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$19,080,000.00	\$19,073,454.04	\$6,545.96
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	\$18,200,000.00	\$18,197,689.56	\$2,310.44
Citizen Corps	\$633,150.00	\$633,132.18	\$17.82
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$232,330.00	\$232,284.48	\$45.52
Buffer Zone Protection	\$2,079,000.00	\$1,934,321.35	\$144,678.65
Chemical Buffer Zone Protection	\$3,128,500.00	\$2,983,615.48	\$144,884.52
FY2006 Totals	\$ 43,352,980.00	\$43,054,497.09	\$298,482.91

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2006

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$52,260,000.00	\$52,259,668.62	\$331.38
Transit Security Grant	\$12,500,000.00	\$8,760,116.98	\$3,739,883.02
FY2006 Totals	\$64,760,000.00	\$61,019,785.60	\$3,740,214.40

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$35,298,886.00	\$35,298,593.59	\$292.41
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	\$12,835,959.00	\$12,835,959.00	\$0.00
Citizen Corps	\$448,119.00	\$447,981.19	\$137.81
Metropolitan Medical Response System	\$227,592.00	\$227,589.27	\$2.73
Buffer Zone Protection	\$4,348,120.00	\$4,266,525.91	\$81,594.09
FY2005 Totals	\$53,158,676.00	\$53,076,648.96	\$82,027.04

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2005

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$48,000,000.00	\$47,880,039.05	\$119,960.95
Transit Security Grant	\$12,450,000.00	\$12,438,451.52	\$11,548.48
FY2005 Totals	\$60,450,000.00	\$60,318,490.57	\$131,509.43

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
State Homeland Security Grant	\$55,841,000.00	\$55,841,000.00	\$0.00
Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention	\$16,570,000.00	\$16,570,000.00	\$0.00
Citizen Corps	\$1,160,000.00	\$1,159,817.91	\$182.09
FY2004 Totals	\$73,571,000.00	\$73,570,817.91	\$182.09

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2004

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$39,427,251.00	\$39,187,013.33	\$240,237.67

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
First Responder Preparedness	\$43,338,000.00	\$43,338,000.00	\$0.00
Critical Infrastructure Preparedness	\$6,667,000.00	\$6,667,000.00	\$0.00
FY2003 Part II Totals	\$50,005,000.00	\$50,005,000.00	\$0.00

Urban Areas Security Initiative
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part II

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Urban Areas Security Initiative	\$ 29,975,733.00	\$ 29,937,711.69	\$ 38,021.31

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2003 Part I

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Administration	\$1,325,000.00	\$1,322,307.83	\$2,692.17
Equipment	\$13,248,000.00	\$13,244,015.35	\$3,984.65
Training	\$994,000.00	\$993,900.19	\$99.81
Exercises	\$3,312,000.00	\$3,312,000.00	\$0.00
FY2003 Part I Totals	\$18,879,000.00	\$18,872,223.37	\$6,776.63

State Homeland Security Grant Program
Federal Fiscal Year 2002

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Administration	\$265,000.00	\$265,006.36	(\$6.36)
Equipment	\$9,869,000.00	\$9,902,186.53	(\$33,186.53)
Exercises	\$470,000.00	\$403,605.44	\$66,394.56
FY2002 Totals	\$10,604,000.00	\$10,570,798.33	\$33,201.67

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program

Federal Fiscal Year 2001

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Equipment	\$5,765,000.00	\$5,757,886.05	\$7,113.95

State Domestic Preparedness Equipment Program

Federal Fiscal Year 1999

Program	Award	Expenditures	Balance
Equipment	\$525,000.00	\$525,000.00	\$0.00

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACS	-	Alternate Care Site
AHIMT	-	All Hazard Incident Management Team
ALERRT	-	Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training
APR	-	Air Purifying Respirator
ASIS	-	American Society for Industrial Security
ATA	-	American Truckers Association
BEOC	-	Business Emergency Operations Center
BNSF	-	Burlington Northern and Santa Fe Railway
BOMA	-	Building Owners and Managers Association
BZPP	-	Buffer Zone Protection Plan
CAD	-	Computer Aided Dispatch
CAPS	-	Chicago Alternative Police Strategy
CART	-	Combined Agency Response Team
CASM	-	Communications Assets Survey and Mapping
CBD	-	Central Business District
CBRNE	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or High-Yield Explosive
CCMST	-	Citizen Corps Mobile Support Team
CCP	-	Citizen Corps Program
CCTV	-	Closed Caption Television
CDC	-	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDP	-	Center for Domestic Preparedness
CERFP	-	CBRNE Enhanced Response Force Package
CERT	-	Community Emergency Response Team
CFD	-	Chicago Fire Department
CHF	-	Computerized Hot Files
CHRIS	-	Criminal History Records Information System
CIA	-	Central Intelligence Agency
CIKR	-	Critical Infrastructure and Key Resources
CIRCOM	-	Critical Incident Response Command
CIS	-	Critical Infrastructure Specialist
CISSP	-	Certified Information Systems Security Professional
CMS	-	Central Management Services
COAD	-	Community Organizations Active in Disasters
COG	-	Councils of Government/Continuity of Government
COML	-	Communications Unit Leader
COMM	-	Communications Committee
COOP	-	Continuity of Operations Plan
CPD	-	Chicago Police Department
CPIC	-	Crime Prevention and Information Center
CPPP	-	Community Preparedness Planning Process
CPSJ	-	Center for Public Safety and Justice
CRCL	-	Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
CRI	-	Cities Readiness Initiative
CRPT	-	Catastrophic Response Planning Team
CSEPP	-	Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Plan
CST	-	Civil Support Team
CSTF	-	Campus Security Task Force
CTA	-	Chicago Transit Authority
CUSEC	-	Central United States Earthquake Consortium
DHS	-	Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	-	Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management
DWH	-	Data Warehouse

EAS	-	Emergency Alert System
EHP	-	Environmental and Historic Preservation
EMA	-	Emergency Management Agency
EMAC	-	Emergency Management Assistance Compact
EMAT	-	Emergency Management Assistance Team
EMnet	-	Emergency Management network
EMPG	-	Emergency Management Performance Grant
EMS	-	Emergency Medical Services
EMSC	-	Emergency Medical Services for Children
EOC	-	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	-	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EOP	-	Emergency Operations Plan
ERT	-	Emergency Response Team
ERT: BC	-	Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts
ESDA	-	Emergency Services and Disaster Agency
ESF	-	Emergency Support Function
FBI	-	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCC	-	Federal Communications Commission
FDA	-	Food and Drug Administration
FEMA	-	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FERP	-	Food Emergency Response Plan
FHWA	-	Federal Highway Administration
FILO	-	Fire Intelligence Liaison Officer
FIMS	-	Facility Incident Management System
FLETC	-	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
FLIR	-	Forward Looking Infrared systems
FOG	-	Field Operations Guide
FOUO	-	For Official Use Only
FRAC	-	First Responder Authentication Card
FUSA	-	First U.S. Army
GIC	-	Gang Intelligence Coordinator
GIS	-	Geographic Information System
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HAZMAT	-	Hazardous Material
HIDTA	-	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area
HMEP	-	Hazardous Materials Emergency Preparedness
HSEEP	-	Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program
HSGP	-	Homeland Security Grant Program
HSIN	-	Homeland Security Information Network
HURT	-	Heavy Urban Rescue Team
IACP	-	Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police
IAFC	-	Illinois Association of Fire Chiefs
IBHE	-	Illinois Board of Higher Education
I-CASE	-	Incident/Case report module
ICCB	-	Illinois Community College Board
ICLEA	-	Illinois Campus Law Enforcement Administrators
I-CLEAR	-	Illinois Citizen and Law Enforcement Analysis and Reporting system
ICRI	-	Illinois Cities Readiness Initiative
ICS	-	Incident Command System
IDHHC	-	Illinois Deaf and Hard of Hearing Commission
IDM	-	Identity Management
IDOA	-	Illinois Department of Agriculture
IDOC	-	Illinois Department of Corrections
IDOT	-	Illinois Department of Transportation
IDOT-A	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Aeronautics

IDOT-H	-	Illinois Department of Transportation–Highways
IDPH	-	Illinois Department of Public Health
IECGP	-	Interoperable Emergency Communications Grant Program
IEMA	-	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEMMAS	-	Illinois Emergency Management Mutual Aid System
IESMA	-	Illinois Emergency Services Management Association
IFERN	-	Interagency Fire Emergency Radio Network
IFSI	-	Illinois Fire Service Institute
IHF	-	Illinois Hot Files
IJIS	-	Illinois Integrated Justice Information Systems
ILEAS	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Alarm System
ILERT	-	Illinois Livestock Emergency Response Tool
ILETSB	-	Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board
ILNG	-	Illinois National Guard
IL-TERT	-	Illinois Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
IMERT	-	Illinois Medical Emergency Response Team
IML	-	Illinois Municipal League
IMT	-	Incident Management Team
INVENT	-	Illinois Nurses Volunteer Emergency Needs Team
IPC	-	Illinois Poison Center
IPHMAS	-	Illinois Public Health Mutual Aid System
IPRA	-	Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents
IPS	-	Illinois Pharmaceutical Stockpile
IPWMAN	-	Illinois Public Works Mutual Aid Network
IREACH	-	Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel
IRF	-	Initial Reaction Force
ISA	-	Infrastructure Security Awareness
ISBE	-	Illinois State Board of Education
ISP	-	Illinois State Police
ISPERN	-	Illinois State Police Emergency Radio Network
ISSTF	-	Illinois Seismic Safety Task Force
ITC	-	ILEAS Training Center
ITECS	-	Illinois Transportable Emergency Communications Systems
ITTF	-	Illinois Terrorism Task Force
IVERT	-	Illinois Veterinary Emergency Response Team
IWIN	-	Illinois Wireless Information Network
JHAT	-	Joint Hazard Assessment Team
JICS	-	Joint Incident and Command System
JOC	-	Joint Operations Center
JTTF	-	Joint Terrorism Task Force
LEADS	-	Law Enforcement Agencies Data System
LEPC	-	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LMS	-	Learning Management System
MABAS	-	Mutual Aid Box Alarm System
MAMA-C	-	Mid-America Mutual Aid Consortium
MAR²N	-	Mutual Aid Response/Resource Network
MDC	-	Mobile Data Computer
MERCI	-	Medical Emergency Response Communications of Illinois
MFF	-	Mobile Field Force
MMRS	-	Metropolitan Medical Response System
MRC	-	Medical Reserve Corps
MST	-	Mobile Support Team
MVU	-	Mobile Ventilation Unit
NCBRT	-	National Center for Biomedical Research and Training
NCIC	-	National Crime Information Center

NCSA	-	National Center for Supercomputing Applications
NECP	-	National Emergency Communications Plan
NFPA	-	National Fire Protection Association
NIBRS	-	National Incident Based Reporting System
NICU	-	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
NIMS	-	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	-	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIPAS	-	Northern Illinois Police Alarm System
NIPSTA	-	Northeastern Illinois Public Safety Training Academy
NLETS	-	National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System
NOAA	-	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NRC	-	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	-	National Response Plan
NTTF	-	National Terrorism Task Force
NVS	-	National Veterinary Stockpile
OCT	-	Office of Counter Terrorism
ODP	-	Office for Domestic Preparedness
OEMC	-	Office of Emergency Management and Communications
ORE	-	Operational Readiness Exercise
OSFM	-	Office of the State Fire Marshal
OSHA	-	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OVS	-	Operation Virtual Shield
PKI	-	Public Key Infrastructure
PNG	-	Private and Nongovernmental Committee
POC	-	Proof-of-Concept
PPE	-	Personal Protective Equipment
PPERS	-	Private Provider Emergency Response System
PRD	-	Personal Radiation Detector
PRND	-	Personal Radiation Nuclear Detection
PSA	-	Public Service Announcement
PSAP	-	Public Safety Answering Point
PSIC	-	Public Safety Interoperable Communications
QRF	-	Quick Reaction Force
RAFT	-	Radiological Assessment Field Team
RAID	-	Reconnaissance and Aerial Interdiction Detachment
RCPGP	-	Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program
RCT	-	Regional Containment Team
RDD	-	Radiological Dispersal Devices
RDS	-	Regional Distribution Sites
RFP	-	Request for Proposal
RHIDE	-	Response Handbook for Incidents, Disasters and Emergencies
RIID	-	Radio-isotope Identification Detector
RIT	-	Responder Intervention Training
RPC	-	Regional Planning Coordinator
RSS	-	Receiving, Staging and Shipping
RTC	-	Regional Training Center
SABER	-	Sounding of the Atmosphere using Broadband Emission of Radiometry
SAME	-	Specific Area Message Encoding
SCBA	-	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCIP	-	Statewide Communication Interoperability Plan
SCUBA	-	Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus
SEOC	-	State Emergency Operations Center
SHSP	-	State Homeland Security Program
SIEC	-	Statewide Interoperability Executive Committee

SIRC	-	State Incident Response Center
SLATT	-	State and Local Anti-Terrorism Training
SLGCP	-	State and Local Government Coordination and Preparedness
SNS	-	Strategic National Stockpile
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedure
SOTP	-	Special Operations Training Program
SOS	-	Secretary of State
SPEEDS	-	Special Purpose Event Expedient Decontamination System
SRT	-	Special Response Team
STARCOM21	-	Statewide Radio Communications for the 21 st Century
STIC	-	Statewide Terrorism and Intelligence Center
STR	-	Strategic Technology Reserve
SWAT	-	Special Weapons and Tactics
SWIC	-	Statewide Interoperability Coordinator
SWMD	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction
SWMDT	-	State Weapons of Mass Destruction Team
TEMS	-	Tactical Emergency Medical System
TERT	-	Telecommunicator Emergency Response Taskforce
THIRA	-	Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment
TICP	-	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
TIU	-	Technical Investigations Unit
TDM	-	Travel Demand Management
TOPOFF	-	Top Official
TRT	-	Technical Rescue Team
TSA	-	Transportation Security Administration
UASI	-	Urban Areas Security Initiative
UAWG	-	Urban Area Working Group
UCP	-	Unified Command Post
UPS	-	Uninterruptible Power Supplies
US&R	-	Urban Search and Rescue
VACIS	-	Vehicle and Cargo Inspection System
VDCT	-	Volunteers and Donations Coordination Team
VIPS	-	Volunteers in Police Service
VISTA	-	Volunteers in Service to America
VMST	-	Volunteer Management Support Team
VOAD	-	Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster
VoIP	-	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPN	-	Virtual Private Network
WMD	-	Weapons of Mass Destruction
ZIO	-	Zone Intelligence Officer

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